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TELEGRAMS.

The Explosions in London and at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Views of Hon. Mr. Gladstone Upon the Irish Policy of the British Government.

The Railway Slaughter on the Lake Shore Road.

Sixty Persons Reported Killed—The Dead Conveyed to Buffalo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Explosions—Reported Discovery of a Fenian Plot—Hon. Mr. Gladstone on the Irish Policy of the Government.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 19—Evening.

One of the persons who was injured at the recent explosion at Clerkenwell died to-day.

The explosion of nitro-glycerine, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, was more serious than at first reported. The Sheriff and Town Surveyor, who were badly injured, since died of their wounds. Eight persons, all told, have lost their lives by the explosion.

It is reported that a paper has been found in Wolverhampton which shows that the Fenians had organized a plot to plunder all the armories of the militia forces in England.

Right Hon. WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE made a speech to the miners and other operatives of Werneth, in Chester County, yesterday, in the course of which he reviewed the Fenian question. He did not hesitate to ascribe the existence of Fenianism to England's wretched mismanagement and misgovernment of Ireland.

CAMPBELL, the broker, who recently failed and was arrested on a charge of fraud, was acquitted to-day.

ITALY.

Warlike Preparations.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The Government has issued orders calling into active service additional military reserves.

PRUSSIA AND DENMARK.

The Negotiations Concerning Schleswig

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The report of the revival of negotiations between Prussia and Denmark in regard to Schleswig is doubted, but it is now said that active negotiations will be resumed in January.

THE LAKE SHORE CALAMITY.

Additional Details—Sixty Persons Reported Killed.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The following additional particulars of the recent frightful railroad disaster near Angola, upon the Lake Shore Railroad, yesterday, are just received:

There are eighteen dead bodies in the freight-house, and a number are dead and dying in other places. The loss will probably exceed sixty souls. MARY FREEMAN was found dead with a handkerchief by her side, bearing the name by which she is designated.

One of the passengers related that while the rear car was burning, several passengers who were endeavoring to break it to pieces were startled by the report of pistols, which were discharged within the car. One bullet came through a window, passing through the pants of a passenger. Some unfortunate man had the weapon in his pocket, and of course it was exploded by the heat.

J. W. KENNEDY, one of the occupants of the second car, as soon as the thumping commenced rushed for the door and jumped from the platform just as the carriage rolled down the bank.

A young man from St. Catharines was taken from the rear car in a dreadful state. His legs were flayed, and his breast and stomach were fairly roasted. He was alive at the last accounts, but there was little hope of his recovery.

A lad about 17 years of age, named WILLIAM GREEN, who had occupied a seat in the rear car, was accidentally left behind at Dunkirk. He came down on the next train.

The manner of the accident, as nearly as can be ascertained, is as follows: The next to the last car of the train was thrown from the track on striking an iron frog at the switch, just this side of Angola Station, and was dragged over the ties nearly to the bridge before the car behind it became unseated from the rails.

The time during which the car was thus plunging along the ties was sufficient to enable some, but not many, of the passengers sitting at the forward end of the car to make their escape from it into the car ahead. Just as the train reached the bridge the rear car was jerked from the track and ran nearly across the bridge. An instant more and it would have reached the bank, but just at the edge it toppled over on the left side, and went with a fearful crash end-foremost down the ice-covered slope, forty feet at least, to the flat below. All, or nearly all its passengers, of course, were precipitated into a mangled, struggling mass, at the lower end of the car, and were buried under a heap of ruins.

The above account was obtained from one of the three sole survivors.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The dead bodies of the persons killed by the railroad accident at Angola were brought in about 11 o'clock this morning. Eighteen of the killed can be recognized. Twenty-three of the burned bodies are, it is thought, past all recognition. A Coroner's inquest will be held here to-morrow, when the sex of the burned bodies may be determined by surgical examination. The accident was occasioned by the breaking of the wheel. No fault is to be attached to the officers of the road. All of the wounded that can be moved will be brought into Buffalo. The daughter of Mrs. CHADICAR, of Titusville, cannot possibly recover. Mr. C. W. PATTERSON, of Oil Creek, is thought to be dying. The officers of the Lake Shore Road are paying every attention to the wounded, who are as comfortable as could be expected. In addition to the previous list of killed, the following bodies have been recognized: STEPHEN STEWART, President of the Oil Creek Road; S. E. THOMPSON, Worcester, Mass.; A. H. SPIER, Northeast New-York, and HIRAM W. MARTIN, residence unknown.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 19—Evening.

Three of the charred bodies of the victims by the railroad accident at Angola have been recognized, viz.: J. ALEXANDER MARTIN and W. W. TOWNER, of Erie, Penn., (the latter by a gold chain on his person,) and STEPHEN STEWART, of Oil Creek.

Miss CHYCLENE, of Titusville, died this afternoon.

The accident was occasioned by a segment of the tread of the wheel being broken. The disaster could not have been prevented by any human agency.

The unrecognized bodies will, after a limited time, be buried by the Railroad Company, at a public funeral of the citizens.

The National Manufacturers' Convention at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The National Manufacturers' Convention reassembled this morning. A committee was appointed to proceed to Washington and lay before Congress the events and wishes of the manufacturing interest, and secure the passage of the necessary legislation looking to the removal of all internal revenue taxation from manufactures. The Committee consisted of James Park, Jr., representing the steel, cotton and copper interest; Thomas S. Faxon, of New-York, woolens; E. B. Ward, Michigan, iron; Wm. D. Castle, Ohio, machinery; Geo. W. Allen, Wisconsin, leather; Geo. Johnson, Massachusetts, shoe and leather; Geo. P. Tiffany, Maryland, cotton, with Giles B. Stebbins as Secretary of the delegation.

A committee reported a constitution for the organization of a National Manufacturers' Association, which was duly organized, and the officers of this Convention were appointed officers of the National Association, until the annual meeting in May next, which was ordered to be held in Cleveland.

The Convention then adjourned.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Dec. 19.

In the Convention to-day the Judiciary Committee reported adversely to declaring void all debts contracted since 1860 for the purchase of slaves, on the ground that the Convention had not the power to impair obligations of debt, which must be decided by the civil courts. The report was laid on the table.

The report of the Committee on Printing, giving the Convention printing to the proprietors of the *New Nation*, was adopted.

The following resolutions of inquiry were adopted: On establishing houses of correction in the cities of over ten thousand inhabitants; and establishing primary schools in districts where 50 children can attend, and grammar schools where 200 can attend; clothing the Governor with power to remove political disabilities when he pardons a criminal; of requiring all voting to be done by ballot.

A resolution requesting Gen. SCHOFIELD to abolish distinctions on account of color in the public conveyances, and a petition asking the same thing of the Convention. Referred.

A resolution to require the Legislature to impose a capitation tax of $2 on all persons over 16 years of age for educational purposes. Laid on the table.

After some debate relative to drawing of pay up to the recess the Convention adjourned.

A committee of three members of the Convention, appointed by the Republican caucus, proceeded to Washington to-day to see about reconstruction, including the matter of the Convention forming a new State Government.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 19.

The Convention to-day recommended the appointment of R. B. BULLOCK, of Richmond, as Provisional Governor of Georgia, and passed several measures in regard to the *per diem* and mileage of delegates.

At a caucus of the members of the Convention held last night, it was resolved to support Chief-Justice CHASE for the Presidency.

A Conservative Meeting.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Dec. 19.

A Conservative meeting was held at the theatre to-night, and addressed by HENRY C. SEMPLE, JAMES H. CLAUTON, JOSEPH HODGESON and others, all strongly opposing the ratification of the new Constitution. Letters were read from DANIEL PRATT, formerly a Northern citizen, the pioneer cotton manufacturer and capitalist of Autauga County, and SAMUEL REID, urging the defeat of the Constitution and denouncing the Convention.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Shipment of Specie—Legislative Proceedings—Affairs in Arizona—The Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The steamship *Constitution* sailed to-day for Panama. She carried $1,038,000 in treasure, of which $980,000 were for New-York.

The Legislature has balloted unavailingly for the past three days in joint convention for a United States Senator to succeed Senator CONNESS. The Democratic legislative caucus cannot agree upon a candidate, although they have held nightly sessions since the 12th instant.

The United States steamer *Tuscarora* has been condemned at Mary Island. Her officers and crew are assigned to other duty.

Arizona advices state that Gen. GREGG has gone with a force of cavalry to escort the railroad survey expedition to the Little Colorado.

The Apachee Indians visited the reserve in the absence of the Superintendent and carried off the crops. The Indians who ran off the stock in the vicinity of Lapas were pursued and compelled to kill the animals to prevent their recapture.

The removal of the archives of the Territory from Prescott to Tucson had commenced.

The Asiatic Squadron—Report of Rear-Admiral Bell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Dec. 19.

Rear-Admiral H. H. BELL, commanding the United States Asiatic Squadron, forwards to the Navy Department under date of Hong Kong harbor, Sept. 30, the following report of the employment and distribution of the vessels under his command for the month of September:

"The flagship *Hartford* had been in port at Hong Kong during the entire month, detained by squadron business. In the height of a severe gale which blew there on the 8th and 9th of September, a Spanish bark capsized near the *Hartford*, and lodging on her cables, the *Hartford* had to slip them to avoid damages, and her bow chains and anchors had not been extricated from the wreck which lies over the cables.

The *Shenandoah* was still in Japanese; her last dispatches were dated Sept. 16, at Yokohama, reporting everything quiet in those waters.

The *Ashuelot* arrived at Hong Kong from Amoy, Sept. 1, and after completing some necessary squadron business sailed again on the 21st for Shanghai, China, from thence Tienkay, to communicate with United States Minister at Pekin.

The *Monocacy* sailed for Shanghai on the 7th; the following day she experienced a heavy typhoon, and after losing her smoke-stack, topmasts and yards, crippling her rudder, and receiving other damages, returned to Hong Kong, and on the 17th of September left for Whampoa to have damages repaired.

The *Wachusett* sailed for New-York Sept 18, and the *Wyoming* for Boston on Sept. 19.

The *Unadilla* was at Hong Kong ever since her arrival out, undergoing repairs. She would be stationed in the waters adjacent to Hong Kong.

The *Aroostook* sailed on Sept. 21 to look after American interests at Swatow, Amoy and Foo Chow, and to restrain the coolie traffic so far as our countrymen may be concerned. The season for that business begins with the northeast monsoon.

The store-ship *Supply* had arrived at Hong Kong from Shanghai.

The health of the squadron is reported good, and there had been no piracies committed during the quarter ending Sept. 30."

The following is an extract from a dispatch of J. R. GOLDSBOROUGH, United States steamer *Shenandoah*, relative to the celebration of the Fourth of July at Yokohama, forwarded to the Navy Department by Rear-Admiral BELL:

"I deem it my duty, and it is with pleasure, that I make known to you the handsome conduct of WM. H. HEWETT, of H. B. M. sloop *Basilisk*, while lying in this harbor on the 4th of last July, and also of Rear-Admiral ROSE, in command of H. B. M. ships in Japan. The circumstances are these, as I have been credibly informed by several persons who know and witnessed the celebration: On the morning of the 3d of July Capt. HEWETT called upon the French Admiral, in the absence of our ships from this place, and invited him to unite in celebrating our National Independence. The French Admiral cheerfully assented, and the next day both vessels, the *La Guerriere* and *Basilisk*, dressed ship, hoisted the American ensign at the main, and at noon fired a national salute of twenty-one guns. Upon my arrival in the harbor, I immediately called on Admiral ROSE, and thanked him for observing our Independence. Capt. HEWITT I have not seen, but intend calling on him on his arrival to express my thanks for his noble conduct, and I hope, Admiral, that you will be pleased to notice Capt. HEWETT's conduct, for I think such demonstrations as these should not pass without being officially noticed."

Robbery of the Chesapeake Bank in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The theft of a box containing between $15,000 and $20,000 in bonds and other securities from the Chesapeake Bank, where it had been placed for safe keeping, was discovered yesterday. The robbery is supposed to have been committed ten days or two weeks ago. Meantime, the sale of the bonds has been negotiated and the money received for them through a respectable banking house in this city.

Flour Mill in Providence Burned—Loss $50,000—Insurance $35,000.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Dec. 19.

One of the most destructive fires that has visited this place in many years occurred this morning, by which the Pawtucket Flour Mills were almost consumed, and two or three other buildings damaged. Mr. N. M. BURR, the proprietor, estimates his loss at upward of $50,000, and has $35,000 insurance, $2,500 of which is in the Narragansett office of Providence, about an equal amount in the City; $5,000 in the Enterprise of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the remainder in New-York offices.

Another building belonging to the heirs of PARDON JENKS, and run by H. A. BRIGGS & Co., was also slightly damaged by fire, and the stock and machinery of Messrs. BRIGGS & Co. were injured by water to the amount of $1,000. The Pawtucket Box Manufacturing Company, and N. P. TOWNE & SON, suffered slight damage from both fire and water.

Fire in Waterbury, Conn.—Loss $40,000—Insurance $21,000.

WATERBURY, Thursday, Dec. 19.

A fire broke out at 9 o'clock this morning in a large four-story building on Bank-street, entirely consuming the building and contents. The building was occupied by WHITE & WELLS, manufacturers of paper boxes, and J. GILES & SONS, job printers and publishers of the Naugatuck Valley *Messenger*. The flames spread with great rapidity, cutting off those at work on the second and third floors, and some of the girls effected their escape by jumping from the windows. The dwelling-house of SAMUEL PRITCHARD, adjoining, also took fire and was entirely consumed. The furniture was saved. The fire probably originated from a defect in the chimney and was first discovered in the office of the box shop, on the first floor. Total loss about $40,000. WHITE & WELLS lose $25,000; insured for $12,000 on stock and machinery and $4,000 on building. GILES & SONS lose $10,000; insured for $4,000. PRITCHARD'S loss is $2,500; insured for $1,000.

A Ticket Agent Convicted of Forgery.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 19.

JAMES GRAHAM, formerly ticket agent of this city, was this morning convicted in the Superior Court of forging, on Nov. 14, 1866, Accident Insurance tickets by ante-dating them to cover an accident which occurred on the previous day, upon which the Railway Passenger Assurance Company of Hartford, Conn., paid the estate of THOMAS C. HUNT, of Munda, N. J., who was killed on the Lake Shore Road Nov. 13, 1866. His sentence has not yet been passed.

Destructive Fire in Augusta, Me.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Dec. 19.

A large building, the property of the A. & W Sprague Manufacturing Company, of Providence, R. I., and occupied by several firms for the manufacture of sash, blinds and doors, furniture and other wood works, a grist-mill, salt manufactory, machinist, &c., was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The total loss is about $80,000, with no insurance.

Convention of Shipbuilders in Maine.

BATH, Me., Thursday, Dec. 19.

The Maine shipbuilders and joiners held a convention in this city to-day, and appointed agents to press upon Congress the removal of the duties upon articles used in shipbuilding, and repeal all unfriendly legislation. Delegates were also chosen to the National Commercial Convention to be held in Boston Feb. 22.

Daring Diamond Robbery in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 19.

An attempt to rob DRUME & Co., jewelers, was made last night by a man who entered the store, and, while selecting some diamonds, threw snuff into the eyes of the clerk and escaped with a tray containing $10,000 worth of diamonds. He was chased and arrested, but fifteen or twenty valuable diamonds were lost on the street.

Locomotive Explosion at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 19.

A locomotive of the Hyde Park train exploded in the Union Depot this morning shortly after the train arrived. All the passengers had left the depot, and only four persons were injured, none of them seriously. The damage to the building is comparatively slight. The entire loss will not exceed $8,000.

Bank Suspension in New-Orleans—Fires in Vicksburgh.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The Bank of New-Orleans has discontinued business on account of the depression in trade.

Two more fires occurred in Vicksburgh, Miss., last night. One was accidental and the loss was trifling; the other was the work of an incendiary, and the loss was $18,000.

Death of Grand Tyler Wm. B. Schneider.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 19.

WM. B. SCHNEIDER, for twenty-five years Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, died this morning at his residence, Masonic Hall, in this city, aged 55 years.

Fire at Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, Dec. 19.

McWHINNEY's pork-house at Florence Station, Ind., was burned last night. The loss was $40,000.

The Child-Burning Case in Canaan—Reported Confession of the Woman.

From the Hartford Times, Dec. 19.

An officer has arrived here from Western New-York, and has to-day gone to New-Haven to present a requisition from Gov. FENTON to Gov. ENGLISH, for the custody of Mr. and Mrs. BROWN, and they will probably leave this city for Canaan to-morrow morning.

The officer states that a full investigation of the affair at Canaan left no doubt as to the guilt of the parties. When the body of the child was found in the closet, after the fire, the closet door was found locked, and it was discovered that the child had been wrapped up in combustible materials, in order that she might surely be burned to death—if she was not dead already from the effects of laudanum.

The woman has made a full statement of her connection with the affair. She says that before the house was burned her husband told her she could go to the hotel and he would meet her there. The hotel was about two miles distant. He then did the business, the firing of the building and what followed. She admits that the child was not BROWN's, but was obtained in Dayton, Ohio. It was the child, the detectives suppose, of a woman who had done washing for BROWN and his wife.

A Bold Burglary—A Private Residence in Williamsburgh Robbed of 15,000 in Bonds and Stocks and $900 in Treasury Notes.

At an early hour yesterday morning the residence of HENRY ROGERS, Bushwick-avenue and Moore-street, E. D., was burglariously entered and robbed of $15,000 in stocks and bonds and $900 in Treasury notes, the family being undisturbed by the operations of the thieves. It seems that they effected an entrance by prying open a rear window of the extension, and then made their way to Mr. ROGER's bedroom without awaking him. Then they gathered up all the clothing of the sleeping man and took them to the basement, where a safe containing the stocks and bonds were kept. On examining the pockets of Mr. ROGERS' pantaloons they found a pocket book containing $900 in Treasury notes and the key of his safe, which rendered the robbery of the latter an easy matter. Having secured the plunder the robbers explored the pantries and found two bottles of bitters and a box of cigars. These they used at leisure, as was evident from the number of cigar buts found on the floor and the empty state of the bottles. Having thus refreshed themselves, the thieves left with their plunder without molestation. The above is the most audacious burglary and robbery ever committed in this section of Brooklyn.

PERSONAL.—At a late meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College, Dr. DRISLER was appointed Jay Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, in place of the late Prof. ANTHON. The chair of the Latin Language and Literature is now vacant, and it is understood will be filled at the meeting of the Trustees on the first Monday of January next. A committee, of which President BARNARD is the chairman, will receive the testimonials of such scholars as may wish to be considered as candidates.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Yesterday JOSEPH W. MIGNAULT was arrested on a warrant by Justice BUCKLEY, issued on complaint of MONTGOMERY QUEEN, who charges MIGNAULT with having represented that D. B. BUTLER & Co. and CLARK B. NELSON, of New-York, owed him thousands of dollars, on which representations he borrowed $200 from QUEEN, who ascertaining the story to be false, had him arrested. Justice CORNWELL will investigate the case next week.

SUICIDE OF AN ABANDONED WOMAN.—A young woman named FRANCES FARMINGTON, *alias* Hattie Howard, aged 18 and an inmate of the house of ill-fame No. 74 Crosby-street, kept by LAURA YOUNG, committed suicide last evening by swallowing poison in her room. She had been living in the house only a few days, and took her life because of a quarrel with her lover. Coroner WILDEY was notified to hold an inquest.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 19.

A mistake having been made in the printed report of the Senate proceedings lately, it is proper it should be corrected by stating that Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented the resolutions of the Loyal League of Trenton, N. J., indorsing the petition of the Loyal League of New-York, that Gens. SICKLES and HOWARD be still further retained as volunteers, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia.

A communication from the President in answer to the resolution calling for information in regard to the Conference held at Paris, was received, transmitting the report on the subject from the Secretary of State. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The House bill supplementary to the act of March, 1867, for the efficient government of the rebel States, and to facilitate their restoration, was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

A memorial of the Society of Friends of New-England in regard to the treatment of Indians was read and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented a memorial from certain persons acting as Collectors of Internal Revenue, asking that a law may be passed authorizing the proper accounting officers to adjust and settle the accounts. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SPRAGUE presented a petition from a Judge in Louisiana praying that he may be relieved from civil disability. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of the citizens and City Council of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying in view of recent occurrences abroad that citizens of the United States be protected in their rights. He said that questions had arisen in Germany and elsewhere lately, which seemed to demand that those rights should be in some manner defined.

Mr. CONNESS said he did not know by what mode they could in their legislative capacity protect the rights of American citizens traveling abroad. Every right, however, that was attached to them at home belonged equally to all citizens abroad, and should be protected by the entire force of the Government; but those rights should be guarded by the Executive. Though the President had called attention to the subject in his message, he was now clothed with ample power upon this subject, and the failure to exercise it should be laid to his door. Citizens of the United States who covertly or openly disturb the peace of foreign nations must of course take the responsibility of their acts; but that the rights of guiltless American citizens should be interfered with abroad was a shame and a scandal. No one doubted the power of the United States to protect its citizens in all the rights common to and inherent in them. He hoped the Committee on Foreign Relations would give this matter at least a divided attention, in addition to the acquisition of foreign territory by the State Department; that the voice of the nation would be heard abroad through its representatives. He called it discreditable to the President and the Secretary of State to complain that the rights of any class of American citizens had been violated by foreign nations. He was glad that public attention had been called to the subject. He begged the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations (Mr. SUMNER) would not pass by this subject; not fear to come up to the measure of its importance. He did not ask from that Senator any demonstration in favor of any faction or organization of the people engaged in illicit proceedings, but such coöperation and influence as would make the nation's proper and legitimate power felt at home and abroad at such protection. He had feelings and opinions different, perhaps, from other Senators, being a naturalized citizen, but on this subject they and all citizens must agree with him. The power, the dignity, the ability of this nation to give happiness to the people abroad could be shown in no more distinctive manner than by securing the rights of all its citizens.

Mr. SHERMAN said that if any naturalized citizen went abroad and committed an offence against the laws of any foreign country, he was amenable to the laws of that country, and it was not the duty of the United States to interfere; but the case of political offenders against the laws of another country, who go abroad and are there arraigned for what they have done in this country or elsewhere, was different, and called for inquiry. A difficulty had arisen between this country and an otherwise very friendly Power, in consequence of its adhering to the doctrine that a citizen cannot renounce his allegiance, and arresting naturalized Americans who had visited their original homes in Germany after long residence in this country on account of claims on them for military service. This matter ought to be settled on some satisfactory basis, and the rights of American naturalized citizens should be established by some public declaration by Congress. In answer to a question from Mr. GRIMES, inaudible to the reporter, Mr. SHERMAN said that such cases had arisen in all the German Governments, several of which had been absorbed by Prussia, which nation particularly had refused to resign its claims on naturalized citizens.

Mr. CONNESS thought the Senator had not stated the whole case against Great Britain. Her courts were not only engaged in convicting citizens of the United States for acts done, but for words spoken within its limits and not punishable by its laws. A citizen of the United States had been convicted, sentenced and incarcerated in Great Britain for the crime of having spoken in this country.

Mr. CONKLING would go further than either of the Senators had gone, and say that even if such acts were punishable by our laws, foreign nations had no shadow of authority to take jurisdiction of them. It was a sheer invasion of our rights in either case.

Mr. JOHNSON did not know what the Government had done. The United States never could permit her naturalized citizens to be punished under such circumstances. England insisted that her citizens could not absolve themselves of their allegiance. We held the opposite doctrine. He (Mr. JOHNSON) considered that naturalized citizens had as little objection to England as though born here. Alluding to the recent Fenian trials and the denial of their right to a mixed jury on the above-mentioned grounds, he thought that war could be avoided only by negotiation. Doubtless an agreement could be arrived at conceding to this Government the right to naturalize; if not, he could consider it just grounds for war. In answer to the hope of Mr. CONNESS that this matter should not sleep in the committee-room, he assured him such should not be the case, as the members of the Committee would be the last to permit the matter to rest in that manner.

Mr. SUMNER indorsed the remark of Mr. JOHNSON in regard to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, when Mr. CONNESS explained that he had merely alluded to the too great proneness of the American people to submit to insolence on the part of foreign nations. He thanked the gentlemen for their assurances on behalf of the class whom he might be considered as representing in part.

Mr. SUMNER claimed that the United States had always maintained its dignity, and doubtless always would. The Committee would not allow themselves, however, to be precipitated into hasty action. Referring to Mr. JOHNSON's remark that England insisted on her rights over the natives of Great Britain, even though naturalized, he said perhaps that Senator had not observed recent intimations from important organs of public opinion in England that there was a disposition to abandon that claim. If that disposition prevailed, it was easy to see that there would be very little difficulty between the two nations. "To my mind," he continued, "the pretension of Great Britain, and I do not wish to use too strong language, I was about to say, was absurd. When Great Britain allows emigration on the gigantic scale that she does, it is not in her power afterward to say that those emigrants, when they have established a citizenship in our country, shall not enjoy all the rights of citizenship. The pretension on the one side and the permission on the other are inconsistent with each other, and on that ground I say that the pretension of Great Britain, if she insists on it, is an absurdity. I believe that that question, like others, will disappear before a candid examination of American citizens in a British bastile."

Mr. CONNESS hoped the Committee would consider the case. There must not be too much calmness in the American Senate, if it was to lead to procrastination and delay in such matters.

Mr. WILSON referred to the petition presented by him the other day of Col. WARREN, an American citizen imprisoned recently in Dublin for a period of fifteen years, on account of acts done while in this country, and said such cases certainly required some action. He sympathized with the object of that man and his associates, so far as it was for the protection of human rights and liberties.

Mr. HOWARD said if such allegations against Great Britain were true, the matter should be acted upon immediately. He thought they should be made the subject of correspondence between the Governments without delay.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the House bill to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for Government service for the fiscal year ending June, 1868. The Committee amended the bill by striking out and adding some small items, including an appropriation for the deficiency in the pay of clerks of committees, pages, and so forth, of the Senate, amounting to $33,000, which were adopted.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to strike out "either House of Congress" from the provision restricting members and Senators to $125 for stationery, and insert "House of Representatives."

Mr. SHERMAN moved to confine the operation of the provision by inserting the words "after the present fiscal year."

Considerable debate ensued on the general subject of retrenchment, the older Senators for the most part opposing any restrictions, as beneath the dignity of the Senate.

Mr. CONKLING alluded to the charge of partisan newspapers, that not only had stationery been profusely distributed, but that pincushions, gloves, perfumery, *bijouterie*, &c., had been paid for at the public expense. During his seven or eight years' Congressional experience he had never seen anything of the kind. He had consulted the Clerk of the House on the subject, who informed him that the charge was made up by taking the items from a number of years and making them appear as of a single year. He favored a commencement of retrenchment.

After further debate Mr. RAMSEY said when it was in order he would move to provide that neither Senators or members should receive anything for stationery.

Mr. BUCKALEW's amendment was voted down. Considerable more debate ensued by Messrs. FESSENDEN, MORTON, CORBETT, CAMERON, MORRILL, of Maine, and TIPTON, who denounced the contemptible demagoguism of newspaper writers, who had circulated a report that he had received a dozen pairs of gloves in the Legislature of Nebraska, after which Mr. RAMSEY offered his amendment, modified as follows: That no member of either House of Congress shall be allowed stationery or newspapers, or any modification thereof. Lost.

The amendment, by Mr. FESSENDEN, to strike out the whole proviso, with several other amendments, was lost; thereupon the amendments of the Committee having been agreed to, Mr. RAMSEY renewed his motion, on the second reading, when it was carried by 24 to 21.

Mr. SUMNER moved to strike out the proviso thus amended; which was lost, 22 to 23.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to strike out the words "for newspapers, $12,500;" which was lost.

After an unavailing motion by Mr. DRAKE, to reconsider the vote on Mr. SUMNER's motion to strike out the proviso, Mr. EDMUNDS moved to add at the end of the amended proviso, as follows: Provided, further, that no newspaper, periodical or stationery shall be ordered or paid for for any member of either House by any officer thereof. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed, and at 4 o'clock Mr. MORTON tried to call up the bill to prevent the further retiremen or contraction of the currency.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to resume the consideration of unfinished business—the cotton tax bill.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the motion on the ground that it was unlikely that there would be a quorum to-morrow, as there ought to be when the cotton bill was taken up.

Mr. MORTON was satisfied the cotton tax bill could not be passed before the recess, while great anxiety prevailed for the passage of this important bill, which had been passed by the House.

The Clerk read at the instance of Mr. SHERMAN a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that it was not his intention to retire or cancel any more United States notes this month; nor will the condition of the finances justify him in making the usual contraction in January. While still entertaining the opinion that an early return to specie payment is indispensable to the national prosperity, it will be impossible without a curtailment of circulation. He will not continue to exercise his power of curtailment unless he has reason to suppose that he will be sustained in doing so by Congress, nor until Congress has determined the future financial policy of the Government. There will, therefore, be no contraction during the present month or the next.

Mr. MORTON said the Secretary of the Treasury did not settle the financial policy of the country, and the business of the coming year depended so much upon the settlement of this matter that he felt obliged to press it.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that a bill covering the whole financial policy of the Government could not be passed in one day.

Mr. MORTON had no reason to suppose there would be any serious opposition to the matter in the Senate. They could not better occupy their time.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to adjourn.

MISSOURI TROOPS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution to place certain troops in Missouri on the same footing with other troops in regard to bounty, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill to grant certain lands to the Northern Michigan Railroad, and an extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

PUBLICATION OF LAWS.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to inform the Senate the amount of money paid for publishing the laws of the United States in the newspapers appointed for the purpose since the 4th of March, 1861.

Objection being make, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. MORTON said he desired to take the sense of the Senate in taking up his bill; but Mr. EDMUNDS moved to adjourn, which was declared agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HALSEY presented a petition from JOHN A. BAXTER, BENJ. MILLS, and others, submitting a proposition and asking aid to establish a mail steamship line between New-York, Southampton and Bremen. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

MINING STATISTICS.

Mr. HIGBY offered a resolution to stereotype the report of J. ROSS BROWNE on mining statistics, &c. Referred to Committee on Printing.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, with a copy of a report from Col. HASSON, of the Engineers, reporting the improvement of Pautucket River, Rhode Island. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, from the Attorney-General, transmitting papers and report on the condition of the Indian trust fund, stocks, &c. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

DELEGATE FROM NEW-MEXICO.

On motion of Mr. PETERS, the Committee on Election was instructed to inquire and report which of the two claimants for a seat as delegate from New-Mexico holds the *prima facie* evidence of a right to the seat.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back adversely the Senate bill to provide means for the prosecution of the work on the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Laid on the table.

SETTLEMENT OF BOUNTY CLAIMS.

Mr. CULLUM introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws in relation to the settlement of military bounty claims, that all claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866, be settled or adjusted by the Second Auditor in the Treasury Department. Adopted.

GEN. HANCOCK.

Mr. BOYER asked leave to introduce a concurrent resolution of thanks to Major-Gen. HANCOCK for patriotic exercise of duty, and for his timely vindication of the supremacy of civil law, as guaranteed by the Constitution.

Mr. SPALDING objected, and insisted on the regular order of business.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF DESERTERS.

The House resumed as the regular order of business in the morning hour, the bill reported yesterday by Mr. GARFIELD in reference to deserters.

Mr. BOYER addressed the House in support of the bill, particularly of its second section which repeals the twenty-first section of the law of the 3d of March, 1865, disfranchising deserters.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to amend its second section by adding a proviso that it should not be construed as relieving from the penalties and disabilities of the twenty-first section of the Act of 1865, any person who had deserted from the army or navy and went over to the enemy.

Mr. GARFIELD declared his cheerful acceptance of the amendment.

Mr. PIKE gave some statistics as to desertion, including the statement that only five thousand deserters had gone over to the enemy, and most of these from the rebel prisons. He advocated the passage of the bill, holding that it was wrong to disfranchise from 175,000 to 200,000 men recorded as deserters, for the sake of punishing those other 5,000 men, and those who had at the outbreak of the rebellion abandoned their flag and took up arms against it. He thought, however, that the bill ought to be recommitted and modified, so as to grant relief only to those who were technically, but not really, deserters.

Mr. HAWKINS addressed the House in support of the bill.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, quoted the report of the Provost-Marshal-General, to the effect that the rolls showed the number of deserters to be 278,644, but that many deserters had voluntarily reported.

Mr. PILL remarked that those very men were still borne on the roll as deserters.

Mr. GARFIELD, referring to the report of the Provost-Marshal-General, remarked that under the section of the law which it was now proposed to repeal, more than a quarter of a million of citizens were disfranchised, and that according to the same report, 25 per cent. of that number would be a very small estimate of the proportion of that vast number who were true and faithful soldiers. It was, therefore, necessary to provide a remedy by some general legislation, as there was very little hope to get a meritorious case through, under the Executive head of the United States, if that meritorious case happens to be a person of his (Mr. GARFIELD's) party.

After further debate the bill was recommitted.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

Mr. WOODWARD, on leave, introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjourn the sale of the eight hundred shares of stock owned by the United States in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, from the 2d of January, 1868, till 8th of February, 1868. It was passed.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported, as a substitute for a bill introduced by Mr. HUNTER, a bill enacting that all United States and National Bank notes shall be subject to taxation by or under the State authority, in the same manner as other moneys are taxed, and at no higher rate. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

Mr. WASHBURN of Wisconsin, offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate copies of all correspondence, with instructions to the United Minister to Russia, in reference to the acquisition of Russian America; also, all the correspondence with the Russian Minister at Washington concerning the late treaty with Russia, and all the information in the possession of the Executive Department in reference to the country proposed to be ceded by that treaty. Adopted.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Mr. CULLEN introduced a bill to amend the law in relation to pensions, by making them date from the day of discharge, &c. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

THE FUNDED DEBT.

Mr. PAINE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire and report whether it is expedient to permit any of the bonds in which the United States debt may be funded, to be curtailed for charitable or educational purposes under suitable regulations as to interest and escheats. Adopted.

POST ROUTES.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Post-office Committee, reported a Post Route Bill, which was read three times and passed.

ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. ROSS offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War as to army officers employed in the various departments of Washington.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

On motion of Mr. PERHAM the Committee on Military Affairs was directed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to wounded soldiers and sailors the value of the artificial limbs or surgical appliances to which their wounds would entitle them.

WAR OFFICE CHANGES.

Mr. BURR offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to furnish information in reference to the discharge of employes since his taking charge of the War Department, and the amount of Government property sold within the same time, and to the buildings and locations formerly held by the Government and surrendered or returned by the owners, &c.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD the resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

FRONTIER TRADE.

Mr. JUDD introduced a bill to amend the act of 17th June, 1864, to regulate the foreign coasting trade of the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, relative to the publication of maps illustrating his annual report. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Also, from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in response to a resolution of the 12th inst., by Mr. VAN WYCK, presenting reasons why the supervisors of the scheme known as the Gettysburgh Asylum for Invalid Soldiers were exempt from taxation as a lottery. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Also, from the Governor of West Virginia, relative to the Agricultural College of that State. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. HAYWARD in the Chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Deficiency Bill, which was reported yesterday.

Mr. BUTLER took the floor and explained at some length the various items of the bill.

Mr. ROSS inquired whether the deficiencies for the Quartermaster-General's Department appertained to the expenses of reconstruction.

Mr. BUTLER replied that they did not—not a dollar.

Mr. BROOKS suggested that the cost of the army maintained in the South must have swelled the deficiency in the Quartermaster's Department.

Mr. BUTLER had no doubt that there were expenses in the Quartermaster's Department for moving troops in the South, but there would be the same expense, no matter where the troops were.

Mr. BROOKS had only to say that as long as four millions of negroes governed eight millions of white men in the South it would take a large body of troops to keep the country quiet.

Mr. BUTLER said he held in his hand a paper showing how some of the money spent in reconstruction had been used. It was a bill of THOMAS ADAMS, Chief of Police in New-Orleans, one item of which was as follows: "For cash paid for hauling forty-six loads of dead and wounded from around the Mechanics' Institute to the Station-house, $138." Another item was on cab hire for the Chief of Police and his aids, so that while the dead and wounded were carted to the Station-house and the Hospital and Workhouse, the Chief of Police and his aids were riding in carriages. Reconstruction measures were proposed as a measure of economy to get rid of the standing army in the South and to put into loyal hands the ballot; second, to relieve the Southern people from such bills as the one he had just read; and last, as the great finishing up of the rebellion, which had received the sympathy of those who had been acting with the gentleman from New-York (BROOKS.) It was believed that when the negroes of the South got the ballot they would be able to protect themselves. He had listened with utter contempt to the taunt that the ballot would be taken from them. Men might talk about that, might plot for it, might scheme for it, with the aid of all the powers of hell and death, but the ballot once in the hands of freedmen never was and never could be taken away. Whoever expected such a thing simply butted his head against the wall. Whenever it was attempted he wished his friends on the other side would go down and lead the army of nullification, and they would be welcomed in a way that would make them understand that the negro had some of the attributes of men—to wit, the knowledge of their rights, courage to maintain them, and steadfastness never to yield them up.

Mr. GETZ inquired whether Mr. BUTLER meant that they "would be welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

Mr. BUTLER said he did not mean that. The negro was a kind, amiable person, and whenever the gentleman should fall in such an unhallowed contest they would be kindly cared for with tenderness and mercy. The negro had fought for the country and would fight for himself whenever he was attacked, and not until then. It was said that there was to be a war of races. Why should the negroes rise if, as the gentleman from New-York (BROOKS) contended, they were now on the top? They could not get any higher! He had listened to all such false prophecies but he would say that the party to which he belonged would take no step backward.

Mr. RANDALL would like to know the gentleman's own plan, for he seen it intimated that he had a plan to introduce negro voting in Pennsylvania and other States.

Mr. BUTLER declared that he had no such plan, as he never forced anything upon anybody that did not desire it.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that he knew that he (BUTLER) had not forced much on the rebels.

Mr. WOOD made some remarks which he wound up by saying that he had risen for the purpose of calling attention first, to the wrong method of appropriating money under the pretence of deficiencies; second, to the great cost of the reconstruction measures; third, to the fact that those expenses were yet in embryo, and that to carry out the system of reconstruction as initiated by Congress, it would cost the Government twenty times the amount already appropriated.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered an amendment, authorizing the State Conventions in the South to provide by taxation on property for the payment of the expenses of reconstruction.

Mr. BUTLER claimed that the amendment was not in order, and the Chairman so ruled.

The Committee rose and reported back the bill without amendment. The bill was then passed, yeas 99, nays 35.

It appropriates the following items: To supply deficiencies in the execution of the Reconstruction laws, and for the service of the Quartermaster's supplies, $3,500,000; incidental expenses, $750,000; for purchasing cavalry and artillery horses, $400,000; transportation of the army, $7,350,000; making in all the sum of $12,000,000. There are other items making the whole bill amount to $12,607,000.

THE DELEGATE FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported, in obedience to the resolution adopted this morning in reference to the contested seat as delegate from New-Mexico, that Mr. CLEAVER had the *prima facie* right to the seat, and should be sworn in without prejudices to the merits of the case.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the report, and argued that neither CLEAVER nor CHAVEZ had a *prima facie* right to the seat.

After considerable discussion between Messrs. DAWES, SCHENCK, MYERS, PETERS and others, the report of the Election Committee was agreed to—yeas 78, nays 31—and Mr. CLEAVER was duly sworn in as delegate.

CLAIMS OF LOYAL PERSONS.

Mr. STOKES introduced a joint resolution amending the act of July 4, 1864, more effectually to secure the payment of claims of loyal persons for property taken and used by the Federal forces during the late war, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

MR. MORRISSEY ABSENT.

Mr. BROOKS obtained leave of absence for Mr. MORRISSEY, on account of sickness in his family.

BUSINESS TO-MORROW.

Mr. SCHENCK proposed that by unanimous consent it should be agreed that no business would be done to-morrow.

Several objections were made.

THANKS TO GEN. HANCOCK.

Mr. ELDRIDGE gave notice that he would to-morrow introduce a joint resolution of thanks to Major-Gen. HANCOCK.

THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Mr. KERR offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of retaining in the service the Veteran Reserve Corps, as now organized, and making the needful reduction in the army to affect the other parts of the service; which was adopted.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, from the Select Committee on Payment of Additional Bounties, presented a report; which was ordered to be printed and postponed to the 6th of January.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA JAIL.

Mr. COVODE asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the alleged fraudulent letting of the contract for building the jail in the District of Columbia.

Mr. SPALDING objected.

Mr. COVODE stated that one of the party had confessed to black-mailing.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

The Speaker presented a message from the President on the report of the Secretary of State in reference to obtaining testimony abroad as to the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, communications from the Secretary of War *ad interim* in reference to establishing an arsenal at Fort David Russell, Dakotah Territory; to the twenty per cent. to employes; and to the hiring of a building in New-York for military purposes, which were appropriately referred.

CALIFORNIA RAILROAD.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill granting the right of way over public grounds to a railroad in California, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and then, at 4:30 o'clock, the House adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Its Discussion by the British Press.

From the London Morning Herald, Dec. 6.

* * * * *Thinking men in this country, who have watched from afar the mutations of American opinion during the last few years, will commend the President, alike for the efforts he has made on behalf of the South's restoration to its rights, and for his unshaken determination to persevere in them;* though many will regret that he should so often have played into his opponents' hands by eccentricities, which none have so much reason to regret as those whose cause he has advocated. The upright and straightforward avowals of policy in portions of his address are calculated to deepen this latter feeling. In honorable contrast with many of his more prominent adversaries, he recognizes "a return to specie payments as the obvious duty of the Government, at the earliest moment, consistent with sound principles of political economy." What is yet more gratifying to foreign bondholders, he takes his stand upon national and commercial integrity, saying that "the public faith regarding the debt should be sacredly observed," one essential of which is that very return to specie payments of which he had previously spoken. The revenue returns, however, do not look particularly promising. But this is not a vital matter. A great country and a young country may enjoy the proverbial privilege of youth, and may treat money matters somewhat lightly, so long as there is always cash at all. The concluding portions of the Message are perhaps the most directly interesting to ourselves. "Still harping on my daughter," Mr. JOHNSON once more introduces the vexed subject of the *Alabama* claims. * * * We may congratulate our readers upon the fact that all serious cause for anxiety about these claims has now ceased. Mr. JOHNSON thinks that "no apprehension need be felt that Great Britain will persist in refusing to satisfy these just and reasonable claims." Lord STANLEY in substance says he will satisfy them as soon as they have been pronounced "just and reasonable." * * * Most extraordinary is Mr. JOHNSON's advice to Congress to declare that a naturalized foreigner is absolved from all allegiance to the Government of his own country. At present every native European in America is bound by an enduring obligation to the country of his birth, and a well-known maxim of our own common law declares that such allegiance cannot be renounced or shaken off at the mere will of the subject. But if the Congress should act on the President's recommendation, they will in effect be attempting to alter the laws, not of their own, but of other countries; *as good an expedient for bringing about a series of embroilments as anybody can well imagine.* For the sake of the Republic itself, therefore, we trust that no attempt of the kind will be made, that all unreasonable conditions as to the arbitrament of the *Alabama* claims will be abandoned, and especially, that the President may so far succeed in increasing the number of his supporters, as to insure *a speedy triumph for that policy of conciliation which he has so perseveringly, but hitherto so unsuccessfully, advocated.*

From the London Daily News, Dec. 5.

The telegraphic summary of President JOHNSON's message exhibits him in the *old antagonistic attitude and querulous temper with which the public is so familiar.* The President has never recovered from the delusion which—very much through the fault of Congress—took firm possession of his mind in the first year of his office, that he is the Legislature of the United States: accordingly he speaks in this message of "Congressional legislation" as if it were a rival and irregular power. Mr. JOHNSON's opinions on the best method of reconstructing the Union have been urged upon Congress in every form, and with advantages which do not now attend their expression; he nevertheless repeats them as vehemently as ever, and *persistently misrepresents his opponents.* Perhaps this is as much his misfortune as his fault. * * * The expectation of an "easy restoration of the Union," of which Mr. JOHNSON speaks, is an afterthought. No one in his senses ever imagined that the reconstruction of the great fabric which was so terribly shaken by four years of war would be easily accomplished; but the delay and partial failure of the efforts made in that direction are chiefly due to *the mischievous and unauthorized intermeddling of Mr. Johnson, who has grievously misled the Southern States,* and induced them to enter upon a course which has hitherto prevented the return of peace and prosperity. The same blinding egotism which prompts the President to lecture Congress on its legislation—which is its proper business, and not his—has led him to introduce a wholly gratuitous threat into his message. *No President with common self-respect, not to speak of an intelligent patriotic regard for the reputation of his country, would have openly anticipated such a conflict as Mr. Johnson foreshadows.* By "abolishing a coördinate department of the Government" he can only mean abolishing the Presidency. But this is what Congress is not in the least likely to attempt, as Mr. JOHNSON doubtless satisfied himself before inditing this part of his message. * * * A statesman in the Presidential chair would have avoided above all things the foolish language in which Mr. JOHNSON undertakes to "save the life of the nation at all hazards." The United States must be in a worse condition now than they were ever in during the war if it depends upon a man of Mr. JOHNSON's discernment and capacity to save their national life. * * * The passages in the message which relate to the public debt of the Union have been written under better advice than some others, and *will be read with much satisfaction in this country after the very foolish and disquieting suggestions of Mr. Butler and others.* * * * If President JOHNSON is correctly reported, the Government of the United States has declined to refer the *Alabama* claims to arbitration within the limits laid down in the dispatch of Lord STANLEY. The extraordinary arguments resorted to by Mr. SEWARD, in his correspondence, had prepared us to hear that our recognition of the Confederates as belligerents, is regarded at Washington as intervention on behalf of the seceded States. *On this point certainly we should have nothing to apprehend from the decision of an impartial arbitrator.*

From the London Morning Star, Dec. 5.

The portion of the American President's Message which most nearly concerns us is the announcement that he has refused arbitration in regard to the *Alabama* claims. After all the time which has elapsed, and the additional volumes of correspondence which have been written, we are back to the original difficulty, which seems to be that *we can only treat with the United States Government, even by way of friendly arbitration, upon the assumption that our Government can do no wrong.* However flattering the doctrine may be, we are afraid it will not be accepted by a Power which makes a claim upon us of £2,000,000 solely upon the ground that we have done wrong. As a question of this kind is very apt to be misapprehended when contemplated from only one point of view, we will endeavor to illustrate it by an example. Suppose the province of Munster were to rise in insurrection under the direction of the Fenian leaders and to hold out for some months against our troops. Suppose also, that the Government of the United States then in the hands of *Democratic Party, which has gained its late victories by the help of the Fenian vote,* were to recognize the Irish rebels as belligerents, and that thereupon cruisers were fitted out by the American-Irish to prey upon our commerce. After war, when we came to settle scores with the United States, would not our first accusation against them be that they had no right to recognize the rebels as belligerents, and thus to create for them a false *status* which had been at the foundation of the subsequent fitting out of cruisers? We would not listen to the answer that the United States Government could not permit any inquiry into the policy of recognizing the belligerents. If it did not, we would nevertheless hold it responsible for the consequences, and *present our claim of damages with a request for arbitration on the whole question, under penalty of a rupture of friendly relations.* The illustration we have adopted may seem an extreme one, but there can be no doubt of the meaning of President JOHNSON's sneer in the portion of his Message already transmitted. "No apprehension," he says, "need be felt that Great Britain will persist in refusing to ratify these just and reasonable claims, involving as they do the principle of non-intervention, which henceforth is not more important to America than to other nations." *There can be no doubt that he alludes in these words to the position of Great Britain as regards her Irish subjects.* It is all the more unreasonable in the Foreign Office to break off upon what is so [illegible] a point of etiquette when we have an excellent case to present to any arbiter as our justification for recognizing the Confederates as belligerents at the time we did. To agree to submit a case is not to allow judgment to go by default. We can present all the strong reasons which induced the Cabinet of the day to determine on a recognition of belligerency, and fearlessly challenge the award of any arbiter on the subject. This, which Mr. SEWARD makes so much of, is the weakest point in his case, and *we only wish we had as many and as powerful arguments to urge in favor of our mode of dealing with the Alabama, as we have upon the prior question of belligerency.*

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

Organization of the Reconstruction Convention—Second Day's Proceedings—General Character of the Convention and its Action.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1867.

Mr. FOSTER BLODGETT, to whom Mr. DUNNING, the temporary President, gave way, occupied the chair when the Convention met this morning, and delivered a written address of some length, the most prominent feature of which was his resolute advocacy of relief from debt. When he finished a sentence with the words "the people must have relief," the cheers were uproarious. It may therefore be safely accepted as certain that the Convention is pledged to enact some measure by which all debtors will be relieved from the payment of their debts, and that it will be sweeping in its provisions. The negroes who do not owe any thing are quite as clamorous for its adoption as those who are pressed for the payment of old notes due for the purchase of slaves. This is a novel and rather ludicrous meeting of "extremes."

It having been decided to elect permanent officers of the Convention *viva voce* and not by ballot, the permanent President was first chosen on the first vote by a vote of 103 for Mr. J. R. PARROTT, of Barton county, to 44 for Mr. DUNNING, of Atlanta. The election of Mr. PARROTT is regarded as a triumph of the conservative element in the Convention. Mr. DUNNING is a very extreme, violent, and vindictive Radical, while Mr. PARROTT is a Georgia Republican in favor of conciliation, and opposed to confiscation and proscription for past opinions. He is a young man, a good provincial lawyer, and has been for some years a rather ambitious, but unsuccessful politician. His latest defeat was at Milledgeville in 1865, when the Legislature elected Gov. HERSCHEL JOHNSON United States Senator. His address on taking the chair was moderate and conciliatory. It had also the merit of being short. He made no allusion to relief in his address, but he is understood to favor a stay law for twenty years. A Mr. SHIBLEY, a Northern man, who has settled in Rome, Ga., since the war, and a very out-and-out Radical, was chosen Secretary, receiving Mr. PARROTT's vote, and it is generally believed that it was by an agreement between the Conservatives and Radicals as to this partition of the offices that the organization was so promptly effected. The Radicals wanted DUNNING, and 44 of them stuck to him; but as they could not get him, they were content with PARROTT, and secured the Secretary's place for Mr. SHIBLY. PARROTT's election was declared to be unanimous after the vote was taken, on motion of a negro delegate from Macon named TURNER, a Methodist preacher, born at the North, and possessed of considerable intelligence.

As far as I have been able to find out, Mr. PARROTT's conservatism consists in his opposition to proscriptive legislation against those who took part in the war of secession. He is quite radical on suffrage and all matters connected with the negro, and is one of the mainstays of relief. DUNNING would hang, draw and quarter all rebels, and those whom he could not execute he would deprive of property and all civil rights.

As yet no indications have been made of the policy the Convention will pursue, or of the class of measures they will favor. It is hoped by moderate men that the ultra course of the Alabama Convention will not be followed, but it is feared by some that BRYANT, who aspires to be a leader, and chief of negro antagonism against the whites, will receive sufficient support to make him troublesome, if not dangerous. The negroes to a man, with the exception of JACK BELL from Oglethorpe, will follow him wherever he goes, and from what is known of Mr. BRYANT, and from his manner since he took his seat, it is certain that "wisdom, justice and moderation" will not be his motto.

The Convention adjourned without electing its Messenger and Doorkeeper. The candidates for those offices will be agreed on to-night, and it is believed that negroes will be chosen. An instance was afforded to-day of the certain fall of "vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself." In the absence of a delegate named CHRISTIAN, a negro named JONES took his place, answered to CHRISTIAN's name and voted frequently, until he was found out and ejected. When asked the reason of his conduct, he replied he "knowed Mr. CHRISTIAN warn't thar, and he didn't think it was no harm to answer for him."

Among all the delegates I have seen and heard converse, "Relief" is much more discussed then suffrage or any other question. There are a number of plans by which it is proposed to wipe out indebtedness. One is Mr. PARROTT's twenty years stay law. Another is to deprive the Courts of all jurisdiction in cases of debt incurred prior to the passage of the ordinance, and another is to confiscate all debts to the State and let the State remit them to the debtors. There are other plans less comprehensive, and which discriminate in some degree between old and recent debts, those incurred for slaves and for groceries, but all seems to me very decidedly subversive of the received principles in relation to *meum* and *tuum*.

The Macon Convention is much censured even by some of its supporters, for its failure to allude to relief, and the reconstruction conventionists express confidence that this failure insures the success of whatever they do by an overwhelming popular vote. Ex-Gov. BROWN is decidedly in favor of bold action on the question, and is understood to favor the plan which will deprive the courts of jurisdiction in actions of debt. The Governor is very active, and may be seen going about among the delegates at all hours of the day. Whether he is always "doing good," is a question which is variously answered. The committees will be appointed to-morrow, and when this is done business will commence. There will be a good deal of speaking. There are many who look as if they were primed and loaded with very diffuse remarks, and which must be delivered. There are a few who look like business and will, if they can, use the previous question very freely, but I fear they are too few to effect their benevolent purpose.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Dec. 13, 1867.

The passage of the Relief Ordinance on yesterday by the almost unanimous vote of the Convention, and the refusal to reconsider the vote to-day, are the most important acts of the body thus far, and are regarded with intense interest by the people; with dismay and denunciation by those who think people ought to be made to pay their debts, and get no other relief than that afforded by the Bankrupt Law; and with unalloyed satisfaction and applause on the part of that numerous class who owe money, and are strongly disinclined to pay one cent to anybody. The plan contained in Ex-Gov. BROWN's letter to Mr. PARROTT, President of the Convention, is that which is understood to find favor with a majority of the Relief party, as at present advised. To shut up the courts against all creditors whose claims date prior to a particular day, say July 1, 1865, and give every citizen a right to hold exempt from all debts one thousand dollars worth of land beyond the value of the houses and improvements, is comprehensive enough, and would seem relief enough to satisfy the most relief-craving debtor. But the tendency is upward and onward. Such a scheme would not give any relief to that large portion of the people who live in Southwestern Georgia and all through the "cotton-belt," who have run in debt heavily since the war, and who think that their claims to consideration are as meritorious as those of any other class. Therefore it is highly probable another leap ahead will be taken, and that finally all debts incurred prior to the date of the passage of the proposed ordinance will be covered by relief. I can only say that men talk this way who I know control affairs and occupy prominent positions, and I further know that popular sentiment in every county of the State will sustain any scheme of relief, even if it applies to the future, which the Convention may please to enact. The Constitutional difficulty is treated with refreshing indifference. No man is regarded as quite sane, or at all patriotic, who expresses a doubt as to the ultimate validity of relief measures or stay laws, however clearly violative of the Constitution. Any member who continues to oppose relief may as well bid a final adieu to any public position dependent on the popular will. Those who have indicated opposition to Messrs. ACKERMAN, of Elbert County, and SAFFOLD and FOSTER, of Morgan, have been already warned that they need not look for election to Congress if they persist in their anti-relief course. It is due to these gentlemen to say, however, that the threat has not intimidated them, and that they are persistent and unyielding in their resistance to all endeavors to "impair the validity of contracts."

The Convention to-day, by unanimous vote, agreed to petition Congress to repeal the cotton tax for 1867. The freedmen are specially anxious on this subject. The pressure of the tax is crushing upon trade, and they now begin to feel and understand how the tax effects them. Its retention by Congress for this year is furnishing the Anti-Reconstruction Party in the State a powerful weapon of offence, and a plausible argument to influence the negroes, and they are using it in Southern and Middle Georgia with considerable success. The more acute and far-seeing of the Convention are anxious to remove this stumbling-block, and will make an earnest appeal to Congress.

I told you in former letters that Mr. PARROTT's election as President was regarded as a Conservative triumph. I find that the opinions on this subject have undergone considerable change, and that Mr. PARROTT is now believed to be, if not an ultra, still a very advanced Radical. He received the warm support of Gov. BROWN, and it is due to BROWN's precaution that SAFFOLD and HOPKINS withdrew from the race. I cannot see any reason to accuse Mr. PARROTT of having "fooled" any one, although I hear it every day. He has certainly done nothing as President to indicate partisanship. His committees, which will not be announced before Monday, the 16th, will be some indication as to "how the cat jumps." It is also said that there are many members who professed great conservatism before the Convention met who are sliding rapidly into radicalism. This may be found out by some magnetic process, and may be true, but I cannot discover it. The fact is that there has been no occasion for any display of radicalism or conservatism, and no test has arisen by which either faith could be tried. On the other hand the extreme radicals of the Dunning order suspect that there is a large rebel element in the Convention and that the true men had better look out for the Trojan horse. Were I to guess, from what I know and have learned concerning the members, I would say that the Radicals have a majority at present. Of these there are some who could be brought over to moderate measures, perhaps enough to carry them. The Radicals will, in addition to universal and unqualified suffrage, go for electing all judicial officers by popular vote, for unqualified negro service on juries, and will also sustain a large measure of disfranchisement. The moderates will agree to the suffrage, but will advocate and strive for an appointed judiciary, qualified jurors, and no disfranchisement of anybody. The extreme Conservatives will struggle for qualified suffrage and will then go with the moderates. It is possible that the last named will be able to bring to them a sufficient number from both extremes to carry their measures, and that thus the *juste milieu* may be attained.

There was a little quarrel to-day between Mr. BLUNT, a delegate from Stewart County, and BRADLEY, and BLUNT was very irate and BRADLEY very offensive. If such scenes are repeated trouble will arise, and the colored delegates will lose many of their present friends who support them while they behave themselves, but will not do so when they try to show their independence by unprovoked impertinence. It is very unwise on the part of the freedmen in the Convention to excite antagonism of race, for as sure as they do the whites will unite, however widely they may have previously differed. I saw abundant reason for this belief to-day in the demeanor of delegates on the Blunt-Bradley difficulty.

VIRGINIA.

The Snow and the Convention—Cool Bodies Both, and Both Coldly Received.

RICHMOND, Monday, Dec. 16, 1867.

The snow has been falling for three days—ever since the Conservative Convention adjourned, and it has been bitter cold, too. The streets are covered to the depth of a foot or more and the river and basin are frozen over. A change took place in the temperature this morning, persons of thin blood ventured out, and from all quarters our ears were greeted with the cheerful sound of the jingling sleigh-bells, and the wringing music of the laughter of our joyous city belles—God bless them. At the present moment joy seems unconfined, and it has been many a day since Richmond saw such a big thing on snow. But the Constitutional Convention demands our special attention, and we must leave the lively scenes in the street, and the pure white raiment in which the city is clad, for the dark and gloomy prospect of the interior of the Capitol. At 12 M. to-day, the third week of its organization, the Convention opened, and yet it is not fully organized for work. Rome was not built in a day, however, and from present appearances it will take many days, at the rate of $8, to prepare for the rebuilding of Virginia. Why not? According to HUNTER and many other well-informed people Virginia has been, is and will be greater in glory and statesmanship than Rome.

Nothing remarkable has occurred since my last, in the Convention, though it is understood the Committees on the Constitution are at work framing the several articles of the organic law. Many of these will be able to report at an early day. The subject of taxation of suffrage, of education and homestead, will be the most important and the first reported upon. I learn that the oyster tax will in all probability be held sacred for purposes of education—and this is right, for I take it there is much sympathy between oysters and brains—as men of learning generally enjoy them most. It is of course settled that the University Seminary Colleges and military institutes, where in all times past the sons and daughters of the wealthy have been educated, shall not in future be fostered by State endowments and appropriations to the detriment of common schools for the poor. It is determined that the next generation of poor men that grows up shall enjoy at least the advantage of learning—if they shall so elect—to read and to write and to cypher—that the poor people shall no longer be mere cyphers as they are now—a fact abundantly proved by the composition of the Conservative Convention held on Thursday last, where there was scarcely a delegate that was not a graduate from one of the colleges of the State. None other could have been elected—none other would have dared to offer himself as a candidate. It is difficult now to say what will be the fate of the Constitution that this Convention will frame; but in all probability the real people of the State who are deeply interested in the quieting of matters and in speeding reconstruction—the mechanics, small farmers and workingmen, will vote for its adoption, despite the terrible opposition of the newspaper Press and the aristocracy of the Richmond Theatre meeting. All who labor for their daily bread are interested in the prompt restoration of the South to the Union, and care little for the pride of heraldry or the abstract ideas of moribund Old Virginia. Therefore, without any further action of Congress, I have no doubt that a liberal constitution will be adopted; that a General Assembly, Representatives to Congress and the Senate, and State officers, will be elected before the first of April, for capital and labor have become alike weary of the present situation of affairs.

The Convention actually did nothing to-day. A communication was received from Gen. SCHOFIELD, informing the body that he had authorized the State Treasurer to pay the members their *per diem* of $8—which, of course, brightened the faces of all, particularly of the dark faced members, to whom the receiving of so much daily wages is a very new and a very pleasant sensation. I understand there is about $100,000 in the treasury, and it will require very nearly that amount to mend tde Constitution, especially when it has to be doctored up by such erudite physicians as Dr. BAYNE.

HUNNICUTT, the white-haired sage, who employs his time in keeping his colored bands in order, in combing back his matted and combined snowy-locks, and in trying to get resolutions through to feed the poor out of the empty granaries of the impoverished State, with an eye to the secured printing, desired to know what vignette should be used as a letter-heading for the letter-paper, (love-letter included,) of the members of the Convention. This most startling and important matter elicited a very learned debate, as well it might, for what subject of more vital interest to the welfare of the State and country could have been brought forward?

A mischief-making Conservative, Mr. GIBSON, desired to know whether the coat of arms of the State, of a Territory, or of District No. 1 would be most appropriate. A colored member for the other side—in language choice, chaste and grammatical—informed him that Gen. SCHOFIELD could answer him that question. These poor people have been so used to masters that they cannot divest themselves of the idea, even now, when they are acting in a sovereign capacity, that the Commanding-General is only a substitute for old master. The question of the letter-head, I am sorry to say, was not settled when a motion to adjourn prevailed.

THE DISCHARGED NEGROES.

I see that the matter of negroes having been discharged from service because they voted the radical ticket is again raised, and a negro delegation to Washington has told THADDEUS STEVENS that over eight hundred were thus thrown out of employment. The actual statistics at the bureau show that there were only eighty discharged from this cause. The fact is, the poor and destitute white men and women of the city complain bitterly that merchants and others, including hotels, private boarding-houses and private families still retain and cling to their negro help, while they are starving for bread, and would be only too willing to accept even menial employment. I know of an establishment that has discharged its negro help, except the tobacco factories and machine shops, and the necessities of the season and want of material made these dismissals imperative. Nor will the people dispose with their negro help. Most of those employed are old and trusted and skilled servants, and it is rarely that such are sent away for political causes in the country; and as it is in the towns so is it in the country. My experience is, that the Radicals are more opposed to employing negroes than the Conservatives. For instance, the *Dispatch*, *Enquirer*, *Examiner* and *Whig* employ in their press-rooms and counting-rooms negroes as laborers—while HUNNICUTT will not have a negro on his paper. So much for preaching and practicing.

DULL AGAIN.

Dullness once more reigns in our city. The spasm of last week has passed, and our nerves are again calmed. The times are getting harder and money scarcer, and miseries of the poor are increasing as the cold weather comes upon us. Yesterday the Tredegar Works made a further reduction of its hands, and reduced the time of those retained to three-quarters of a day.

NOT RECOGNIZED.

The Convention is not recognized by the white people of the city and State, and its members and proceedings are treated with contempt.

A NEW PAPER.

I learn that a newspaper man from the West is here to start a first-class daily Republican paper on his own responsibility and capital. It will be rather an up-hill business.

THE STORM.

The mails have been extremely irregular from New-York, owing to the snow-storm, and I suppose you have experienced the same difficulties in your communications with the South. We have had no regular mail for three or four days, although parts of mails have come through long after date. KAPPA.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Proceedings in Parliament—The Commercial Bank Failure—A New Tariff Bill.

OTTAWA, Monday, Dec. 16, 1867.

The last week has been a busy one in the Canadian Parliament. Two distinct sittings were held each day, including Saturday, and measures affecting in no small degree the future weal or woe of the Dominion were pushed through their different stages of legislation with a haste altogether incompatible with that thoughtful consideration which their importance demands. The one leading desire among members appeared to be to get home, and to accomplish that patriotic object as speedily as possible they were willing to vote for anything and everything the Government brought down. Nearly all the Nova Scotia members left on Saturday last for Boston, to catch the last Cunard steamer that calls at Halifax. Had they remained till the close of the session they would have been under the necessity of waiting a fortnight longer for the next steamer, or of intrusting their valuable lives in a crazy craft which runs between Portland and St. John, or the still worse alternative of taking the train to Rivar du Loup, and then by stage along the frontier line to Woodstock, by train to Monckton, and stage again to Truro. As far as regards the facility of reaching the capital, Nova Scotia might as well adopt the plan of Mr. HOWE, and send her representatives to the Imperial Parliament as to this frost-bound region of the Upper Ottawa. Mails from Liverpool reach Halifax nearly as soon as those from Ottawa. The Antis have had their say upon the tariff, but the Intercolonial Railway and the new Postal bill—two measures deeply affecting their interests—they have left to the tender mercies of the Canucks. The Postal bill has passed through the Senate, with the clause compelling the prepayment of postage on newspapers struck out, and will be brought before the Commons to-morrow. Mr. YOUNG, of South Waterloo, has given notice that he will move an amendment abolishing newspaper postage altogether. Nothing short of this step will satisfy the people of the maritime provinces. Their own Legislatures have abolished newspaper postage, and they will look upon its imposition by the Dominion Parliament as another evidence of the evil results of Confederation. But the misery of an overland journey, added to the belief that their opposition would be of no avail, induced the Antis to consult their own personal convenience and embrace the opportunity of a comfortable ride home. With the loss of their vote, there is little prospect of Mr. YOUNG carrying his proposed amendment.

Thursday last Mr. GALT made a long statement in the House with reference to the failure of the Commercial Bank. During the excitement consequent upon its failure, he and Mr. KING, of the Montreal Bank, were denounced in unmeasured terms for not having come to the rescue and prevented the disaster. The Toronto *Globe* and Montreal *Gazette* thundered out their denunciations, and the cry was echoed and reëchoed, from Halifax to Sarnia, that GALT and KING were conspiring to build up the Montreal Bank upon the ruin of Western banks, and that the Commercial was but the first victim of their wicked schemes. They were stigmatized as tyrants, in whose hardened hearts the tears of the widow and the cries of the fatherless found no place. Every patriotic citizen and every lover of humanity was called upon, in the most pathetic terms, to unite against the machinations of the mighty KING, who was represented as the dictator of the financial policy of the Government. Well, after a while, the excitement died away, and reason and judgment took the place of passion and prejudice. It was found that the failure of the Commercial Bank was due to its own recklessness and mismanagement, and that Mr. KING had done all that could be done to assist it, consistent with the safety of his own bank. Mr. GALT's statements in the House, on Thursday, showed that up to the last hour he had urged the Government to come to the aid of the Commercial; that they had refused on the ground that the security offered was insufficient, and that this difference of opinion between Mr. GALT and his colleagues induced him to tender his resignation. At the urgent solicitation of his colleagues as well as of Mr. KING, he consented to withdraw his resignation, and thus accepted his share of the responsibility of their act. What led to his second resignation a few weeks afterward, he did not inform the House, but the fact that he did his utmost to prevent the failure of the Commercial Bank heestablished beyond all doubt. One salutary lesson has been taught by these commercial disasters, and that is, if banks, by a reckless mismanagement of their affairs, and by investing their capital in doubtful securities, bring themselves into difficulties, upon their own heads rest the responsibility; neither Government nor any other bank need be expected to imperil their funds by coming to the rescue. The prevailing feeling of Parliament is that the Government did right in refusing to grant aid to the Commercial.

The new Tariff bill introduced by Mr. TILLEY is little more than an extension of the old Canadian tariff to the whole Dominion. The maritime Provinces have hitherto been accustomed to a low tariff, and the increased burden of taxation which this new tariff imposes upon them will be very annoying. These Provinces carry on a considerable trade with the West Indies and the New-England States, which will be injuriously affected by the increased import duties on goods received from those countries. The duty on spirits imported from foreign countries has been increased to 80 cents per gallon, while the excise duty on Canadian manufacture is left at 60 cents. This will tend seriously to damage the large trade in this article hitherto carried on between the maritime Provinces and the West Indies, and will compel the blue-noses to abandon the use of their favorite Jamaica rum, and to substitute in its place the fire-water of the Canucks. The change is only from bad to worse, for a more detestable article of beverage than Canadian whisky never entered into the stomach of man. The duty on sugar, molasses, tobacco, flour, meal and Indian corn has also been increased as regards the maritime Provinces. The imposition of duties on these necessaries of life will be a constant reminder to the people of the burdens of a "new nationality," and will without doubt strengthen the hands of the Antis. Even the Unionists are beginning to think that they have paid too dear for their whistle. Mr. FISHER, who moved the reply to the Speech from the Throne, and who has always been a strong supporter of the Union, felt compelled in justice to his constituents to come out in opposition to the policy of the Government in imposing a duty upon the necessaries of life. The same course was taken by all the others of the Union Party from the maritime Provinces, with the exception of Dr. TUPPER. It is all very fine to talk of the grandeur of a "new nationality," and the glory of being a citizen of a country stretching from ocean to ocean, and the prospects of a brilliant future; but to the minds of the mass of the people the enjoyment of these luxuries is a very poor compensation for having to pay an additional five cents on their tobacco, eighty cents on their grog, and a proportionate amount on their corn meal and molasses. King Cash reigns supreme in Canada as elsewhere. Could a plan of confederation have been devised which, instead of increasing, would reduce taxation and enable every man to enjoy his pipe, drink his beer and demolish his corn cake without any thought of import duties, instead of a reluctant union of rthee Provinces, all the Provinces would be clamoring for admission, Antis would be nowhere, and I am not sure but that even Maine would be tempted by such a happy state of things to forget her well-known devotion to the star-spangled banner. But Confederation is going to be costly, and a "new nationality" will require new taxation, and that is the weak point of union. After all, the extension of the old Canadian Tariff to the whole Dominion was inevitable, and what everybody expected. It was one of the principal cries of the Antis at the last election, and by skillfully working upon the fears of the people in this respect, they secured their success. Now, they enjoy the consolation of being able to say "I told you so," and the luxury of feeling consequent upon the fulfillment of one's own prophecies. The feeling of hatred to the Union which exists to a considerable extent in Nova Scotia, will undoubtedly be intensified by the imposition of additional duties on their importations, and there is a talk in some parts of resisting the collection of the revenue by Dominion officers. There is no reason, however, for anticipating that this resistance will be general. The action of their own Legislature at its last session would have rendered additional taxation in that Province necessary had they remained out of the Union, but under the skillful manipulation of "practical politicians," all the increased burdens will be charged to Confederation. Should the Nova Scotia members on their return home choose to start a fresh agitation for repeal, they might even yet compel a release from the Union; but from their utterances on the floor of the House, I infer that they have no such intention. They will quietly wait the answer of the Imperial Government to their petition for repeal, and I am convinced not one of them expects that answer to be in favor of such a course. They will then likely, as the saying goes, "accept the situation," and endeavor to make the best of it. It will take a long time, however, to allay the hostile feeling in Nova Scotia, and to reconcile the people of that Province to the new state of things.

The principal changes in the tariff as regards Ontario and Quebec are the removal of the export duty on saw-logs, shingle-bolts and stave-bolts, and the placing of an import duty of fifteen per cent. on American silver. This latter clause created a considerable discussion. It was generally felt that some steps should be taken to abate what is known as the "silver nuisance," but that the remedy proposed would be of any avail seems extremely doubtful. It will restrict the importations of silver to some extent through the usual channels, but total abolition is impossible, nor is it desirable. If such an object could be accomplished it would prove very injurious to the Canadian trade with the United States. The Government propose next session to introduce a measure regulating the banking and currency of the Dominion, and urge this measure as a necessary preliminary step. I should remark also that the tariff is only considered a temporary measure. When the House meets after the recess such changes will be introduced as may be deemed necessary, and a permanent tariff established.

Another constitutional question has been before Parliament. Dr. TUPPER called the attention of the House to the fact that Mr. E. M. MACDONALD, of Lunenburgh, N. S., had accepted the office of Queen's Printer for the Province of Nova Scotia, and questioned his right to sit in the Dominion Parliament. It was decided, however, that his case was similar to that of the members of the local governments, and he was allowed to sit. It may therefore be concluded that, for the present, persons holding offices of emolument in the nomination of the local governments are not disqualified from sitting in the Commons. The new Independence of Parliament act to be introduced next session will settle these questions.

The amount of estimates asked by Government for the service of the Dominion for the first nine months of the union was $5,264,279. No items were given. Parliament was asked to vote the whole amount *en bloc*, to be spent as the Government should see fit. The items of expenditure are to be given next session after the money is spent. This departure from the usual course of proceedings was condemned in an amendment moved by Mr. DORION, which was negatived by a vote of 115 to 21. This vote cannot be taken as any indication of the strength of parties, many members of the regular Opposition voting with the Government.

Mr. HOLTON's amendment to the Northwest resolutions were negatived by a vote of 104 to 41. The Ontario Reformers, with a few exceptions, voted with the Government. An address embodying the resolutions will be at once forwarded to Her Majesty, and Government expects to be able next session to take steps for the immediate opening up of the northwest.

Parliament is expected to adjourn on Friday next, to meet again some time in March next.

For the last two weeks the weather has been remarkably cold even for this region. The thermometer some mornings stood as low as 28 deg. below zero. Snow is falling plentifully to-day, and sleighing is good.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOLIDAYS.

Preparations for Christmas and New-Year's—The Array of Holiday Goods and Gifts—Where to go for Dry Goods, Furs, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

With the first snow-flake of the Winter come thoughts of Christmas to the young and to the old—the memories of pleasures associated with the great Christian festival and anticipations of their renewal. The snow came to us earlier this year than it has for many previous ones, and since that wild night last week in which it came rushing on with the angry gale from the northeast, stormy weather, more or less, has prevailed in every household. The first snow of the season usually comes in a good-natured, peaceful way, and gives about seven days' warning of the coming Christmas; but this is only when there is the ordinary work to do, and this may have suited during past years when sorrow sat at so many hearths, and when they were but few to whom the holidays brought their accustomed joys. But the coming year is so full of promise, and our barns are now so full of plenty, that the proper expression of our pleasure and thanksgiving asks for longer preparation. Hence the snow appropriately came ahead of time, and came in a hurry, ushering in the holiday season.

And now we mean to say a word or two about these holidays, and to give our myriad readers some sound advice touching their behavior between this and New-Year's Day. The next best thing to having money is to know how to use it. Indeed, it is said by the philosophic that we are better without the coin if we lack the quality of spending wisely. Just at this time everybody except the few unfortunates common to all communities and phases of civilization, has got some money to spend, and he spends it wisely who does so in making himself and others happy, among whom we include the poor to whom the dropping crumbs are god-sends. Although we know a great deal, and are supposed to know a great deal more, we cannot be expected to know precisely the individual wants of all our readers, but we do know that everybody wants something. Ask your lady, Mr. Basso, or you yours, Mr. Baritone, and she will give you a goodly list, and tell you how patiently she has waited until Christmas. Ask your lord, oh, fair Contralto, and you will find that he expects at your hands a new dressing gown, a pair of slippers, a smoking cap, or a meerschaum. Grandfathers and grandmothers have their youth renewed, and with it the yearnings after little joys. Hire a phonographer, and yet he will be too slow to put on paper the great expectations of your boys and girls, and utterly incapable to translate the multitudinous yearnings of the baby. Bridget grows suddenly, if such a thing were possible, more attentive to the wants of everybody, and tells the baby in mysterious whispers, just audible to its mother, what everybody is going to get at Christmas. The washerwoman puts a finer gloss upon your linen; your waiter at the restaurant is obsequious to such a degree as to awaken a painful sense of your own inability to require such attention and such humility, and even your boot-black lingers longer and more lovingly over your uppers. So since everybody is expecting something from somebody, and as all may not be as learned as we are, we are going to put in print, that it may never be forgotten, a long list of the very best places in the world to convert money into comforts and luxuries of every class and kind, from a carriage worth $5,000 or a necklace worth four times that sum, or a brand new suit of the most fashionable cut, worth $200, or a set of furs worth $500, down to a dollar sleigh for Tommy, a rubber ring for Mary, a new gown for Bridget or a bottle of hair-dye for yourself—Mr. Head of the house.

Among the wisest people in the world are our advertisers whose name—may their shadows never grow less—is legion. No less wise are those who buy from them, and we now proceed to introduce to our readers these dispensers of everything desirable. We do ourselves this pleasure once a year in this fashion; we owe it to our advertisers to bring them paying customers. We owe it to our readers to tell them where, having subscribed for the TIMES, they can get the next best value for their money.

DRY GOODS.

No lexicographer that we wot of has ever attempted to give a definition of the term "dry goods." It would take up too much room, we presume, to define the limit of its meaning. Literally, it means everything that is not wet and is good. For instance, liquors show a nice distinction—they are good for the dry, not dry goods. And yet, this is not so certain either; for there is dry champagne, an acknowledged good, and there are dry jokes begotten of it which are good things too. There really is no limit to the meaning of the word. It is like space, if there be a limit, limited reason cannot reach it. An expert would go crazy before he had recited half the items under that one head. We can name a few of them only, and where they are to be found: French and English dress goods, Espingles Siams, winceys, merinoes, Empress cloths, crape cloths, Derby cords, mohairs, French and English calicoes, gros de Naples and poule de soie, counterpanes, bedding for husband and frau, alpacas, poplins and velvetour, chené silks and chemise d'amour, rich French winceys, oh, so cheap! and Chinese silks as soft as sleep, children's dresses and sacks and cloaks, corsets, crinolines, stockings and yokes, black and colored and fancy silk, linen from Ireland, white as milk; muslins from India, and moire antiques from the cunning looms of the skillful Greeks, satins Eugenie, embroidery rare, costly shawls of the camel's hair, Irish poplins and Scottish plaids, for husbands, batchelors, wives and maids; blankets made of the fleecy wool, to cuddle you up when the nights are cool; merinoes colored, merinoes white, for early morn and for late at night; gaudy goods from the famed Cashmere, others as good that were made right here. Everything, in fact, to beautify the person in the soft way, or keep it comfortable in the way of wrapping it up by night or day, may be had at the following well-known establishments: A. T. Stewart & Co., Lake & McCreary, Arnold, Constable & Co., Gaynor, Strang & Adriance, Lord & Taylor, White Whiteman & Co., Union Adams, W. Jackson, Legrain, Richard Green, Vanderlip & Taylor, and at the Grand-street Cheap Store.

FURS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, &C.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON, No. 775 Broadway, offer the choice of their large stock of Winter cloaks at half the cost of importation, comprising a fine assortment of French cloaks, opera cloaks, basques and sacques.

BURKE, of No. 128 Fulton and No. 469 Broadway. This enterprising house is rich in furs, Alaska, Russian and Sable. Children's furs for presents, choice minks, carriage and sleigh robes, and in the Fulton-street house will be found the newest style of gentlemen's hats. Besides getting any or all of these for half last year's prices, you will be permitted to embrace a polar bear brought from the arctic regions by Dr. KANE. Don't be afraid, he wont hurt you—there is nothing there but the bear skin.

J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East Twentieth-street, sounds his trumpet over his famous camel-hair shawls, from $40 each to $4,000.

CAMPBELL & Co. talk of their cloaks and trimmings, and say that they bought all the bargains, in their line, at the sale of the replevined goods of SHERWIN & Co., and that they are literally going to give them away.

W. B. MACKENZIE, No. 2 Clinton-place and No. 751 Broadway, established over twenty years, talks eloquently of cloaks and sacks, and wants everybody and their servant-maids to come and see him. Cloaks in velvet, cloth and plush, of every shade and color, and of exquisite make and adornment.

W. JACKSON, of No. 551 Broadway, has a fine assortment of sacks and shawls at wonderfully reduced rates, and his stock of Astrakhan, Alaska and Beaver cloakings is a tempting display to wives and daughters, and a sinking fund, so soft are they, for all the spare dollars of fathers and sons.

FANCY GOODS, LACES, GLOVES, &C.

RICHARD GREEN, No. 779 Broadway. Here may be found everything which is desirable in Winter hosiery. Gloves, undergarments for ladies, gentlemen and children; novelties for the holidays in gent's furnishing goods, fine dress shirts, Curvoisier's French kids, *et id genus omne*.

EDWARD A. MORISON, No. 827 Broadway, has a wonderful variety of stock. Children's furnishing goods, dresses, sacks and overcoats; babies' baskets and underwear, ladies' undergarments, and any number of such mysterious snowy draperies that the eye gets dazzled and the wit bewildered looking at them. Then there are dress trimmings, beads and buttons, fans, flowers and French jewelry, handkerchiefs, sash ribbons and fancy ties, and a thousand other things equally charming from the Paris Exposition.

At F. DE PERCEVALS, No. 739 Broadway, ladies will find every variety of French *lingerie* for themselves and their little ones.

W. J. ELGER, No. 880 Broadway, talks loudly of Jouvin's kid gloves, and of opera kids, of seamless kids, cloth gloves, mittens, gaiters, scarfs, hoods, hosiery for babies and their mothers, almost given away. By all means go there and wrap up the babies.

THE GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE has everything in fancy goods imaginable. It is a wonderful store; there is no end to it; it runs into all manner of streets, and you are glad to get out, leaving all your money behind you. You get so bewildered in its labyrinths—labyrinths of laces and glove boxes and flower wreaths and plumes of rich feathers, hosiery and gloves, and, in addition to everything ever dreamt of by a dry-goods man, there is a tempting display for the fair maids of the East Side of holiday presents.—Satchels, writing-desks, dressing-cases, work-boxes, ladies' companions—don't forget, ladies' companions—these are much in request this season, and the dolls—the dolls, oh, such "bootifool" dolls—and all these Mr. RIDLEY distributes among his customers with a lavish hand while the other one is busy with the money.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, of No. 477 Broadway, exhibits a rare and costly stock of rich lace goods—real point lace, valenciennes lace handkerchiefs, cluny lace collars, coiffures, barbes, black-thread guipure laces and vails. He offers a thousand dozen of best Italian kid gloves. He has his hands full of all kinds of gloves, in fact, and is prepared to shake hands with everybody who wants anything in his line, and it is a wonderful long one.

GOODYEAR's, No. 205 Broadway. Go to GOODYEAR's at once and make yourself and every one dear to you snug and water-tight for the Winter. There you will find water-proof overalls, Arctic gaiters, India-rubber gloves, rubber clothing of every kind, from an impenetrable hat to an unsoakable shoe. What won't they do with India-rubber next? Look at the jewelry at GOODYEAR's—gold mounted pencil cases, finger rings, mourning rings, bracelets, necklaces, everything beautiful, in black and gold. Rubber toys in endless variety and great tricolor balls for tossing around the parlor, warranted to break nothing harder than young ladies' hearts. By all means look in at GOODYEAR's; your year wouldn't be good if you didn't.

From the foregoing sketch of but three classes of our advertisements, it will be seen how much is being done in preparation for the great holiday trade. Prices everywhere remind us of the easy times before the war, and the display of goods is finer than at any previous holiday time.

OUR CITY FAIRS.

How They are Instituted and Managed—A List of Those Now Open.

As usual at this season fairs for various benevolent purposes form one of the attractive features of our City. By common consent this method of appealing to the charitable sympathies of the public is preferred to the more tedious and less effective plan of securing aid by direct personal solicitation. It is only within a few years comparatively that fairs have become really popular in our midst. Formerly it was the custom for a few ladies to band together, and by their own individual efforts to furnish a collection of wearing apparel, together with a limited assortment of fancy articles, which, at about the season of the holidays, were offered for sale for the benefit of some particular charitable institution.

Now, however, these enterprises are projected and carried forward, not by a few kindly-disposed ladies merely, but by regularly-organized societies. Included in the list of active supporters of the fairs of the present day, are many of the wealthiest and most prominent residents of the Metropolis. Fully conscious of the imperative wants of a large class of the population, they cheerfully open their hearts and purses, too, in alleviating the distress thus brought to their notice.

The scale on which fairs at this day are conducted is also worthy of attention. In earlier times a small apartment, without special reference to locality, sufficed to meet the interest manifested, though by no means the emergency called for, while now the largest halls in the most thickly-settled districts are often found inadequate. The manner of getting up charitable fairs is about the same in every instance. They all rest upon a religious basis, and usually spring from church societies. The ladies are the prime movers, and it is in accordance with their taste and direction that the halls are fitted up and decorated, and the articles exposed for sale are classified and arranged. On these occasions the services of gentlemen are always valuable, and, it may be added, are never wanting. The time for holding a fair having been agreed upon some weeks in advance, the ladies devote themselves zealously to the work of collecting the material. Many of the articles are obtained direct from merchants, but a large proportion of them—especially wearing apparel and fancy cloth work—are the result of efforts of the ladies themselves. Any one whose sympathies are enlisted in the object cannot fail to derive pleasure from visiting a fair gotten up on a liberal scale. The tables, laden with tempting goods of every conceivable description, attract his attention. The picture gallery, the music and the supper-room also form inviting features, and above all, perhaps the sparkling young ladies who have charge of the different departments are a prominent inducement for the presence of visitors. As a general thing the result of the fairs is very gratifying. The managers of those now in progress report that they are meeting with good success, and that the public seem to appreciate the motive for which they are held. Among the fairs at present claiming the patronage of the public are the following: Fair and festival at the Church of Holy Trinity, Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street; fair for the benefit of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, Allemania Hall, Sixteenth-street; fair of the Ladies' Industrial Society of St. Barnabas' Chapel, No. 956 Broadway; fair in aid of the Church of the Resurrection, Seventeenth-street and Fourth-avenue; fair by the children of the Dutch Reform Church, East Eighty-fifth-street; fair in aid of the poor of St. Xavier Parish, Sixteenth-street; fair in aid of a Bethel Chapel at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and a fair in behalf of St. John's Sunday-school, at Prebe's Hall, West Hoboken.

DEALING IN DIAMONDS.

The Experience of One Who Was Not a Connoisseur—How a Supreme Court Justice Was Victimized.

The annals of crime in this great City reveal many curious facts, explain some mysterious operations, and show in what danger the wisest and best-informed of citizens stand of being made the victims of fraud and misplaced confidence. It is often wondered at that people residing in the country, who are being continually warned of the perils they are likely to encounter on visiting the metropolis, do, after all, fail to take heed, and in some way succeed in being fleeced in the most amazingly easy manner. It is still more wonderful that a man well versed in all the tricks and traps of New-York, both social and political, and one whose experience has been such as to enable him to fully inform himself as to the operations of fraudulent persons, and to familiarize himself with the countenances of evil-disposed men and women, should allow himself to be imposed upon so easily as was one of the Justices of the Supreme Court some time ago. Justice BARNARD was one of the last men in the community anyone would have supposed to be susceptible of being victimized by sharp practice, especially after his long experience in one of the criminal courts in this City in the capacity of Recorder. Yet the facts revealed by the papers in a case now before or likely to come before the Court of Special Sessions indicate that people cannot be too wary, inasmuch as Justice BARNARD, with all the wide-awakeness he evinces in his transactions, allowed himself to be severely "sold" by a diamond broker.

Hon. GEORGE G. BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, being at the house of his father-in-law, Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, on the 10th of April, 1866, was called upon by a person named B. W. PLUMB, who asked him to loan on some jewelry which he had the sum of $20,000. Mr. PLUMB, it appears, represented that the jewelry was such as would sell readily for $40,000; that TIFFANY had declared it worth from $32,000 to $34,000 at wholesale, and that he could retail it for from $38,000 to $42,000; that it belonged to a Spanish family named DOMINGO, who were then stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel; that they had become short of money in consequence of extravagant and prodigal conduct; that they had not received any money from Spain where they lived, or from their agent in Cuba where they owned large property; that they were therefore compelled to raise money on their jewelry; that he, PLUMB, knew them well, had raised money for them before and that they always paid up promptly. Judge BARNARD, upon these representations, directed Mr. ANDERSON, his father-in-law, to advance $20,000 on the diamonds. On or about the 2d of May, following the date of the transaction just described, Mr. PLUMB paid another visit to Judge BARNARD and desired to borrow $17,000 on another lot of diamonds which he represented belonged to a man named HAY, one of the chief stockholders of the American Express Company, who expected to be "short" for a few months, and who would pay promptly. PLUMB, it appears, represented this last lot of diamonds to be well worth $30,000. The obliging Judge again directed his father-in-law to advance the amount of $17,000, as solicited, and Mr. PLUMB left.

Subsequently Judge BARNARD had a very annoying experience in endeavoring to trace up the ownership and the true value of his two lots of diamonds, on which he had loaned altogether the sum of $37,000. He went to BALL & BLACK's; he went to TIFFANY's; he went to the Metropolitan Hotel to look for the Spanish family; he went to the American Express Company to look after Mr. HAY, the gentleman who expected to be "short" for a few months. BALL & BLACK and TIFFANY told him he had been victimized; that his first lot of diamonds was only worth about $8,000, and his second lot worth about $5,000; in all he had only $13,000, for his outlay of $37,000, the same being $59,000 less than the value estimated to him by Mr. PLUMB. At the Metropolitan Hotel the Judge was told by Mr. LELAND that no such Spanish family as that described were or had been in the house, and at the American Express Company's office Mr. HAY was utterly unknown.

The condition of Justice BARNARD's mind at this juncture may be "easier imagined than described." Those who have been in such provoking circumstances, will readily sympathize with a man so deeply wronged and so shockingly disappointed. No fluid so strong that it could serve the office of stimulating an ordinary mortal in such a terrible crisis, how much less then could a Supreme Court Justice content himself with anything common? How could he be expected to sit down calmly and allow his best emotions to retire under the biting insult of being so dearly "sold," and so easily? It was beneath his dignity to indulge in profane expressions, which must, at best or worst, be ineffectual. What then?

It only remained then that the Judge look up Mr. PLUMB, of whom he learned that with others, he (PLUMB) had the names of a large number of prominent men and women that he designed swindling and defrauding by the same means as he had defrauded the Judge. Under these circumstances Judge BARNARD made a complaint against PLUMB, before Judge RUSSELL, on the 11th of June in the same year, and PLUMB was subsequently indicted at the September term of the General Sessions by the following Grand Jury: STEPHEN HYATT, Foreman; Jacob H. Groesbeck, Samuel A. Beekman, Charles N. Fearing, Wm. A. Budd, John H. Browning, Aaron Close, Wm. E. Lawrence, Wm. M. Cowan, Richard P. Dana, George J. Cook, George Palen, David Douglas, John H. Abeel, Lucius B. Nutting, David Wetmore, Wm. B. Northrup, Charles Morrell, James M. Plumb, Wm. Whitewright.

Whether Mr. PLUMB was ever arrested is unknown outside of official circles, and if not arrested, why he was not has not transpired, but it seems to us that such a fraud, if it can be fully proved, ought not to go unpunished, and this surely will not, as all who know the victim know how bitterly he is opposed to compromising in cases of felony. This case may also serve as a warning to persons in the habit of purchasing jewelry to be particular as to the quality of the article before buying.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Vaccination in the Public Schools—Tenement-House Fires.

The Board of Health met yesterday, Dr. CRANE acting as President *pro tem*.

Dr. STONE, on behalf of the Sanitary Committee, reported that due consideration had been bestowed upon the letter of Drs. CARNOCHAN and WHITNEY to the Board, on the subject of vaccination. The public is in error regarding this matter, believing as it does generally, that the Board of Health vaccinated children, and especially those going to school, by force. This was a great mistake. The Board did not vaccinate children at all. The Board of Education had issued an order prohibiting any child who was not vaccinated from entering a public school. The Board of Health sent their inspectors to ascertain by examination if this law had been complied with, but left it optional with the parents to get their children vaccinated where and by whom they pleased. As to the getting or keeping diseased cows for the purpose of vaccination, they did not know how that was to be done.

A communication was received from the Eclectic Medical Society of New-York, setting forth as the opinion of that body that no person, except the parent or guardian of children, has a right to direct their vaccination, and that no one should be allowed to enter our common schools to vaccinate children without the knowledge of parents and guardians. It is important that the matter should be obtained direct from the kine, as such matter will prevent the spread of scrofula, syphiliscote, &c., which almost universally follows the spread of impure virus. The Board of Health should establish a system for obtaining such virus direct from the kine, and in such quantity as will supply every possible demand. The communication was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Commissioner MANIERRE presented bills for $20,000 for work done since 1866, which were referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion, 10,000 copies of the annual report were ordered to be printed.

The Soldiers' Business, Messenger and Dispatch Company made application for permits to erect booths, but none were granted.

Mr. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., attorney for the Board, presented a letter in which he says:

"The recent fire in a tenement house in Second-avenue has directed attention to the law upon tenement houses, and has led to some criticism upon the Board of Health with reference thereto. As I believe this criticism to be unfounded, and as the details of the enforcement of the Tenement-house act have chiefly rested with me, it is, perhaps, proper that I should state the views of the law upon which I have acted.

The 'Tenement-house act,' so called, (chapter 908 of the laws of 1867) was passed May 14, 1867. Its only provision as to fire-escapes is in the third section, which provides that 'Every such house shall be provided with a proper fire-escape, or means of escape, in case of fire, to be approved in New-York by the Inspector of Public Buildings, and in Brooklyn by the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Metropolitan Board of Health.'

Had the law remained in this condition, the course which has been pursued would obviously have been proper. That course has been, wherever a complaint came in against a tenement-house which related only to the absence of a fire-escape, to refer it at once to JAS. M. MCGREGOR, the Superintendent of Buildings, it being considered that he was the person meant by the words 'Inspector of Public Buildings.' But on May 17, 1867, the Legislature passed another law, (chapter 939,) the tenth section of which provides that 'all dwelling-houses that now are or may hereafter be erected in the City of New-York, to contain or be occupied by four or more families above the first story, shall have a stairway connected with a proper opening leading to the roof, * * * and every such dwelling-house shall have placed thereon a practical fire-proof fire-escape that shall be approved of by the Superintendent of Buildings. * * * In all dwelling-houses already erected in the City of New-York, intended to be occupied by four or more families above the first floor, the Superintendent of Buildings shall have power to determine what alterations are necessary to be made in such buildings, in order to afford a safe and secure means of escape in case of fire.' The section then points out how these powers are to be exercised.

I have regarded this law as confirmatory of the view I had taken, namely: that so far as fire-escapes were concerned, the enforcing their introduction was vested in the Superintendent of Buildings, though where I was proceeding to enforce other provisions of the Tenement-house laws, I have endeavored to procure the introduction of some sort of a fire-escape. It is proper to add that the definition of a tenement-house differs slightly in the two acts referred to. In the Tenement-house act a tenement-house is described (section 17) a house occupied by more than three families living independently, or by more than two families upon a floor. In the Unsafe Building act it is described as one occupied by four or more families above the first floor. There may, therefore, be a few houses which are tenement-houses within one act, but not within the other, but both acts vest the decision as to fire-escapes in this city in some person not an officer of this Board.

In closing, I venture to suggest that it has been impolitic if not impossible to enforce promptly and at once either of the laws mentioned, as to all the houses to which they apply. These laws call for considerable changes in existing edifices, changes which, so far as my knowledge goes, are being, on the whole, made with commendable promptitude. As the Board is aware, I have, by its direction, commenced over a hundred suits for the purpose of stirring up delinquents who did not respond after a notice sent to them. In all of these but about a dozen the parties responsible have made the required alterations before the actions proceeded to judgment. There still remain, however, many houses which do not conform to the Tenement-house act, and so fast as reports against them reach me I shall ask this Board to authorize the commencement of actions."

The matter will be fully discussed at the next meeting, until which time the Board adjourned.

THE SECOND-AVENUE TRAGEDY.

Inquest by Coroner Wildey on the Bodies of the Nine Victims—Interesting Evidence—The Jury Censure the Landlord—The Prisoner Miller Held for Trial on a Charge of Murder.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital on the bodies of Cornelius O'Meara, aged 50; his wife, Catharine, aged 38, and three daughters, Eliza, 18; Mary Jane, 16, and Catherine, 14; Rosanna Murphy, aged 50, and her three children, Ellen, aged 17; Mary, 14, and Thomas, 9 years, all of whom died from the effects of smoky vapor inhaled by them at the recent fire in the four-story tenement-house No. 596 Second-avenue, on Monday morning, as previously reported. The broken scuttle ladder was in the room, and proved to be a very flimsy and insecure affair, and exciting a feeling of indignation in the minds of all who examined it. Fire Marshal ALFRED E. BAKER and Mr. JOHN D. MCGREGOR, Superintendant of Buildings, were present and watched the proceedings with interest, as did also a large crowd of spectators that filled the rooms to repletion. The following is the evidence:

Patrick S. Murphy, sworn: Deceased was my wife; Monday morning about two o'clock I heard noise and confusion down stairs; soon after I heard the noise I smelt smoke; my wife told me the house was on fire; I and deceased got up and found the room filled with smoke; all the family got up; I opened the door, when an immense quantity of smoke rushed in and nearly suffocated me; I ran for the scuttle, but could not find the ladder that is usually there; I returned to my apartment, where I saw deceased with Thomas in her arms; she had her head out of the window; some of the people rushed into the room and kept the door open; deceased turned from the window and fell on the floor, crying "I'm dead;" on that I tried to lift her, and while doing so I was almost insensible from the smoke; in some way, I can scarcely say how, I got out of the window and fell to the yard; Jeremiah laid hold of the blind, and worked himself by it to the roof, and so escaped; four of my family are dead—namely, my wife, Ellen, Mary and Thomas.

Laurence Cunningham testified that, about 2 o'clock, his wife awakened him, saying she smelt smoke; he went to the door and opened it, when there was a rush of smoke that nearly took his breath away; tried to get out, but the smoke prevented him; struggled through the smoke to where the step-ladder that leads to the scuttle was in the hall; the moment he got on the ladder it broke; returned to his room and heard his wife and children screaming in the smoke; got his wife to put her head out of the window, and took his children from the room; balloed to the men on the sidewalk to get on the roof and save his children; after a while two policemen let down a piece of clothes-line to the window; he tied his children to it one at a time, and the policemen drew them up; his wife and himself escaped by the ladders.

William A. Tobin testified that he was a policeman of the Twenty-first Precinct; on Monday morning was at post in Second-avenue, near the corner of Thirty-fourth-street; heard a call near Thirty-third-street, and ran in that direction; saw persons in the upper windows of house No. 596 Second-avenue, calling for help; gave the alarm, when two officers came to his assistance; one went to the station-house, the other forced opened the door; tried to enter, but was forced back by the smoke; some officers got on the roof, and about the same time a man threw himself from the third-story back window; carried him to the drug-store corner of Thirty-third-street; came back and saw a young lady who was injured by falling; the rope broke by which she was let down; could see no sign of fire, only smoke.

Fernando Kreis testified that he was a baker, and worked for Mr. Miller, at No. 596 Second-avenue; left him on Saturday morning; used to commence mixing the dough about eight o'clock; started the fire same way as is done in a stove; baked about ninety loaves of rye bread, and from fifty to sixty of wheat; it was a very poor business; Mr. Miller was trying to sell out; he advertised three or four times; when he left there were about fifteen barrels of rye flour and a quarter of a bag of wheat; the kindling wood was got by tearing up the floor of the back room; Mr. Miller told him that he was not insured about a week before the fire took place; could form no idea how the fire originated; they kept the coal alongside the oven in a pile; it was nearly all out.

William H. McConnell testified that he was Sergeant attached to the Twentieth Precinct; made a thorough examination of the burnt premises, No. 596 Second-avenue, found on the back cellar stoop a dough trough, a barrel about a third full of flour, and an empty box; between the end of the trough and the stairs marks of fire are to be seen; the fire seemed to have originated there; there was a bedroom in the back basement; the partition between the front and back rooms was nearly entirely burnt up; the only way of escaping to the roof is by a scuttle hole which is 2 feet 11 inches by 1 foot 8 inches in the clear; the hole is 8 feet 5 inches from the floor; saw no stairs to reach; saw no signs of fire above the basement.

John Lewis, a boy, of No. 594 Second-avenue, testified that he worked in a barber's shop on the first floor; slept there last Sunday night; about half-past one was awakened by noises in the street; heard Mrs. Miller say "hurry up, hurry up;" looked out and saw through his window into Miller's; saw Mrs. Miller knocking at the window; Mr. Miller came in from the basement by the cellar stairs; he turned to Mrs. Miller and said: "Don't make so much noise," in a loud voice; he took a key from his pocket and knocked against the glass in the window and broke a pane; he put the key through the broken pane to Mrs. Miller, when she unlocked the door, came out, and halloed fire; Mr. Miller went into the front store, stayed three or four minutes, came out, and then opened the cellar door and went into the bake-shop; he remained there two or three minutes, then came out and cried out fire; Mrs. Miller had her night-clothes on; when Mr. Miller came out of the basement the first time there was smoke coming from the cellar door; the handle shown [here a door-handle was exhibited] is like what Miller had in his hand; a policeman was the first that came after Miller cried fire.

John Sheehan, a butcher, residing at No. 592 Second-avenue, testified to having gone on his own roof after the the alarm of fire, and opened the scuttle of the next house; found the little boy of Murphy's who cried, "I'm cold, I'm freezing;" put him down the scuttle, and on going down saw Mr. Miller standing on the sidewalk; Mrs. Miller was not in her night-clothes.

William E. Sanghorn, a fireman, stated that the

fire was in the basement; body of fire in the centre of the basement floor, although there was fire both front and rear; Mr. Miller told him he did not know how the fire originated; he said "About an hour ago my wife told me there was fire, and all I could do was to give the alarm of fire;" the bed of Mr. Miller did not look as if it had been occupied by more than one person; the biggest part of the fire was near the little stairs that run from the basement to the third floor.

Alfred E. Baker, Fire Marshal, testified that it was his duty to examine into the origin of fires; the diagram produced was very accurate; on the bake-house floor he found a large amount of ashes over which the beams were badly burnt; Mr. MILLER told him that on Saturday a man came to him with a sample of flour, and liking it, he ordered twenty-five barrels that Saturday P. M. The amount of burning coals could not have destroyed that amount of flour, and we did not find so much flour; next day he saw Mr. Miller and stated to him that there was no evidence of flour being there; he replied that he had made a mistake, and did not purchase the flour; he told me that he had made a fire in the small stove in the bake-house, and, between 12 and 1 o'clock, sat down in the room adjoining the bake-house and fell asleep; was awakened by his wife calling him above; he found there was smoke in the room; found it so dense in the hall that he could not get into the bake-house, and returned to the room and told his wife to make haste and get out, as there was fire; asked him how the fire occurred, but he said he did not know; he said he was insured to the extent of $1,500 in the Baltic Fire Insurance Company; $600 on his stock, $300 on store, $600 on bake-house and fixtures; asked Mrs. Miller what she knew about the fire; she said she went to bed about half-past nine o'clock, and was awakened by a suffocating smoke, and called to her husband twice; she did not know where he came from; witness thought that if there had been a continuous ladder to the roof of the house all the people would have escaped; asked Miller questions after he was arrested, but he said: "Now I am under arrest I shall not answer any questions."

W. W. Rhodes, engineer in the Fire Department, testified to having assisted in removing the dead bodies from the burning house to a neighboring drug-store; was of opinion that if there had been a proper ladder every person in the house would have escaped; did not think the fire could have originated from the stove or the oven.

James McGregor, Superintendent of Buildings, testified that he had made an examination of the building after the fire; houses four stories high with the same level of roof were considered safe, but they were not; in carrying out the recent act of the Legislature in regard to having proper means of escape provided for the inmates of tenement-houses he had met with great opposition from landlords, who would rather litigate this law in court than go to the expense of a few dollars; did not think that in the present case the people on the third floor would have been saved by the kind of staircase recommended; there ought to be iron balconies erected on each of the houses; have had a great deal of trouble with landlords, and it was a very difficult thing to get even a ladder put up; half these houses in New-York are mantraps, and it is astonishing more accidents do not happen.

H. Schwab testified that Fernando Kries told him to apply to Mr. Miller for work; he did so on Sunday evening; Miller told him that he could do his work alone that night.

Capt. Allaire, of the Twenty-first Precinct, testified that Miller told him that he did not know how the fire originated; Miller said some one had robbed him of $40; had him arrested, and found on his person $96 in money, a policy of insurance for $1,500, a razor, dirk-knife, common knife, a silver galvanized watch, a common silver chain, some papers, and the key of the chest from which he said he had lost the $40.

The jury, after a deliberation of twenty minutes, brought in the following verdict: "We find that deceased were suffocated by smoke from a fire at No. 596 Second-avenue, on the 16th day of December, 1867. We further believe that the said fire was originated by MAX MILLER; and we further find the owner of said premises, CHARLES HOFFMAN, guilty of culpable and criminal negligence in not providing suitable means of escape from said premises."

The Coroner committed MILLER, the accused, to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DARING ROBBERY.

Six Thousand Dollars in Money and Bonds Stolen by City Car Pick-Pockets.

While the recent snow-storm was raging on the evening of the 12th inst., Mr. JOHN S. PROUTY, of Nos. 36 and 38 Barclay-street, entered an Eighth-avenue car on the corner of Broadway and Vesey-street. As he stepped on the platform a gang of four or five pickpockets gathered round him, and began pushing and dodging about with a view to robbery. While one or two of the gang dexterously dived beneath their victim's arms and so rendered him helpless, another seized the flaps of the merchant's overcoat, and pulling them back, despite Mr. PROUTY's struggles, uncovered the under pockets. A fourth member of the gang inserted his hand into one of Mr. PROUTY's pantaloons pockets and abstracted a roll of paper therefrom, and then the entire crowd ran off. The roll contained an Internal Improvement bond for $1,000, with $600 worth of coupons attached; $1,200 worth of coupons for bonds of the North Missouri Railroad; $600 worth of coupons of the Pacific Railroad bonds; $800 in compound interest notes, and $1,966 74 worth of miscellaneous bonds and other securities, making the aggregate value of the booty $6,166 74. As the pickpockets ran off Mr. PROUTY followed them in close pursuit, calling "Stop thief," and succeeded in having the man who robbed him arrested and locked up. The next morning the prisoner was arraigned before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs Police, but, for some unexplained reason, was discharged, although the complainant was in court to prefer the charge. This prisoner was recognized as a noted professional thief named CHARLES MORTIMER, *alias* "Cockney Charley." The same day Mr. PROUTY obtained a warrant from Justice DOWLING, and MORTIMER was arrested by Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, and Detective McCORD, of the Central Office, and he was immediately identified by Mr. PROUTY. On being arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, the prisoner was held for trial without bail. He gave his age as 37, and stated that he was a native of this City, although he is notorious as an English importation. None of the money or bonds have been recovered, nor have any of the confederates been arrested.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to be Paid—Dummy Engines on the New-York and Harlem Railroad.

The Board of Councilmen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRINKMAN in the chair.

The resolution to pay each of the six Commissioners of the Sinking Fund $1,000 for services rendered, was called up.

Mr. GILMORE said that in his opinion the Commissioners were well enough paid without this additional $1,000. The Mayor, Comptroller and City Chamberlain, who are members of the Commission, drew very large salaries from the City. Mr. GILMORE then offered a resolution instructing the Clerk of the Board to ascertain from the Commissioners what duties they have performed which entitle them to receive the amount claimed.

Mr. GILMORE's resolution was lost.

Mr. THOMAS MURRAY said that if Mr. GILMORE happened to be one of the Commissioners he (GILMORE) would vote for the resolution to give them $1,000 each quickly enough.

The resolution was then adopted.

A resolution to donate $3,000 to the Forty-second-street Industrial School was called up.

Mr. STEPHEN ROBERTS and others opposed it on the ground that our public schools afforded all the accommodation required.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. HARTMAN moved to take up the Mayor's veto of the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission is hereby granted to the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to use dummy engines to draw cars between their several passenger and freight stations in the City of New-York, during the continuance of their charter, upon condition that they pay in each year a license fee of $50 for each of said engines used by them during that year, and to lay down such curves, switches and turnouts along their route, and at their several passenger and freight depots as are necessary for the convenient transaction of their business.

The veto was read and the resolution adopted notwithstanding the Mayor's objections.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Children's Aid Society—Preparations for Christmas.

The Children's Aid Society makes a Christmas appeal for aid for the destitute whose wants the institution is active in supplying. Last year the Society spent nearly $8,000 for bread alone for them and over $7,000 for clothing. A circular just issued by the association says: "We hope, if means be provided, to give a good Christmas dinner to thousands of newsboys, boot-blacks, street-sweepers, and the little girls of the Industrial Schools. Then we wish to distribute thousands of pairs of shoes, and warm, comfortable garments, and little presents to these children of poverty. And, above all, if the kind gift of $20 for a home be supplied, we shall send a large Christmas party of houseless boys and girls to homes in the West. Every fortnight a little company of 50 or 60 go thus to their new homes. What better gift from happy children to the unfortunate children than a home? In our Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 128 Fulton-street, are now some 200 boys to be fed and sheltered and aided; in the Lodging-house in West Twenty-fourth-street, corner of Eighth-avenue, about 100; in the Eleventh Ward Lodging-house, No. 276 East Eleventh-street, about 50; in the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 205 Canal-street, about 50 girls; in the Children's Home, (just opened,) about 20; in the sixteen Industrial Schools, about 2,000 poor boys and girls."

Donations may be sent (the object specified) either to WILLIAM A. BOOTH, Esq., President, No. 95 Front-street; JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Treasurer, Metropolitan National Bank, or C. L. BRACE, Secretary Children's Aid Society, No. 8 East Fourth-street, room No. 11, between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

Articles and food will be sent for, if requested. It will be a great encouragement to the poor children if our friends can be present at some of these festivals. They will be held at the places and times designated in the following list:

Graham School, Fifty-fourth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, Monday, Dec. 23, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Lorimer School, Fifty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, will hold theirs in connection with the Graham School.

German School, No. 254 Second-street, rear of the church, Monday, Dec. 23, 7 o'clock P. M.

Fifth Ward School, No. 141 Hudson-street, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 10 o'clock A. M.

First Ward School, No. 50 Trinity place, near Rector-street, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 2 o'clock P. M.

Newsboys' Lodging-House, No. 128 Fulton-street, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 7 o'clock P. M.

Boys' Lodging-House, No. 303 West Twenty-fourth-street, corner of Eighth-avenue, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 7 o'clock P. M.

East River School, No. 206 East Fortieth-street, near Third-avenue, Thursday, Dec. 26, 11 A. M.

Hudson River School, Thirty-third-street, corner of Eighth-avenue, Thursday, Dec. 26, 12 o'clock M.

Phelps' School, No. 593 First-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street, Thursday, Dec. 26, 2 o'clock P. M.

Italian School, No. 110 Centre-street, near Franklin-street, Thursday, Dec. 26, 7:30 o'clock, P. M.

Cornell School, No. 932 Third-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth-streets, Monday, Dec. 30, 2 o'clock P. M.

Girls' Lodging-house, No. 205 Canal-street, Monday, Jan. 6, 1868, 7 o'clock P. M.

Cottage-place School, No. 204 Bleecker-street, entrance on Cottage-place, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 2 o'clock P. M.

Eleventh Ward Lodging-house and School, No. 276 East Eleventh-street, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 7 o'clock P. M.

Fourteenth Ward School, corner of Baxter and Canal streets, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1 o'clock P. M.

Park School, corner of Broadway and Seventieth-street, will hold theirs at a time to be designated hereafter.

The Ville De Paris Accident—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict.

Yesterday Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the body of PIERRE DE VACHE, killed on board the steamer *Ville de Paris*, as previously reported. The testimony of VIE FENELON LOUIS, Second Lieutenant of the ship, was that the deceased was engaged with 30 other men in coiling up the great cable, when the bit gave way, breaking square off the deck, and the capstan having nothing to hold it flew back, and five men, of whom the deceased was one, were caught and crushed in the cable. The bit was 100 pounds in weight, made of cast iron, and was fastened to the upper forward deck of the steamer. It was made by Messrs NAPIER & Co., of Glasgow, who built the steamer. No accident of a like nature had ever before occurred on board. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a native of France and 37 years of age.

The Alleged Poisoning of the Boone Family.

The case of ANNA BOONE, set down for 9 o'clock A. M., was reached at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour a large number of witnesses and others interested in the case were present. The theory of the defence is that the mother and children were stifled by the heat and vapors of the fire, and that no laudanum or other poison was administered by Mrs. BOONE to the children or to herself. To this end Officer RAE was cross-examined and testified that the room where he found the five stupefied persons was small and close, not more than six feet by ten, and the distance from floor to ceiling not more than seven feet. There was only one window, and that was closed. When the officer entered he found Mrs. BOONE and her four children lying on the floor, all in close proximity to the stove, in which was a medium fire of hard coal. On opening the door from the adjoining room, and entering the apartment where the bodies lay, the officer found the heat oppressive, and the gases, from the stove, as he presumed, stifling. These were the chief facts elicited in the lengthy and rigid cross-examination of Officer RAE by the counsel for the prisoner, and upon the conclusion of his examination the case was adjourned. As the witnesses for the defence are numerous, and a disposition is manifested to investigate the affair in the fullest manner, the examination promises to be very lengthy.

New Life-Saving Tackle.

Yesterday the Great American Life-Saving Tackle Company gave an exhibition at their office, No. 211 South-street, of the apparatus which they have recently introduced to the public. The new feature of the tackle consists of an iron rod passing through eyes fixed in the pullies and the bow and stern of the boat, so that the boat when lowered from the vessel is prevented from careening, no matter how many people may spring into it, or what portion of it they may strike. There is also running lengthwise with the boat an iron rod, each end of which is attached to a loop holding the tackle, so that by a simple movement which can be performed by any one sitting in the boat, the boat may be detached from the davits the moment it reaches the water. It is believed a vast number of lives may be saved by the application of this contrivance, as it is impossible for the boat to careen to a dangerous extent while steadied by the rods. The Company also exhibited an improved oar-lock, with triple action, by means of which the oars may be made to trail the water, or may be placed in the boat without being taken from the lock. Among the visitors yesterday was Capt. CUSHING, of the *Dreadnought*, who was so pleased with the inventions that he placed in the hands of Superintendent LANAGAN a written testimonial expressive of his views. Other parties also testified their appreciation of the inventions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Parts I. and II. adjourned for the term.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Benoist et al. vs. Wiley.	4923—N. Y. County Bank vs. Wilson.
1551—DeLeya vs. Pierce et al.	4934—Hallgarten vs. Gibson.
1746—Welles vs. Mayer.	4954—Ely, Recr. vs. Hewitt.
1809—Howes et al. vs. Adams, Jr.	4970—National Bank Bridgeport vs. Stevens.
2502—Satterlee vs. Simon.	4979—Sheard et al. vs. Bates et al.
2721—Geissenheimer vs. Leopold.	5009—Cunningham vs. Reuns
2975—Butler et al. vs. Bingham, Sr.	5010—Santa vs. Valk.
2978—Repplier et al. vs. Willis.	5012—Brown et al. vs. Rider et al.
2995—Lewis et al. vs. Alexander et al.	5036—Obersky et al. vs. Bayersdorfer.
3394—Burnham vs. Walker Valley Oil Co.	5041—Broadwell vs. Hoffner.
2812—Robinson vs. White.	5042—Bates vs. Bierce.
3821—Mount et al. vs. Hawkes.	5045—Meyer vs. Lyman.
3917—World Co. vs. Poppe—impleaded.	5070—Lynn et al. vs. Brown, impl'd.
3957—Hamlin et al. vs. Lowenstein.	5084—Lasher vs. Lasher.
4021—Spencer vs. Rogers.	5085—Ham et al. vs. Corwin et al.
4157—Frank vs. George.	5091—Vogt vs. Hamitz.
4161—Gaston vs. Stowell.	5106—Freeman et al. vs. Reavey.
4242—Moeller vs. Talcott.	5120—Holmes vs. Preston.
4355—Powers vs. Schildknecht.	5140—Hall vs. Parker.
4367—Gaines vs. Ellison.	5143—Reymert vs. Schaefer.
4385—Blish vs. Gannon.	5159—Tremper et al. vs. Murray, impl'd, &c.
4439—Merell vs. Edwards.	5167—Reeder vs. Hempstead.
4442—Ogden vs. Murphy et al.	5184—8th National Bank vs. Goldsmith.
4450—Burger et al. vs. Develin et al.	5197—Read vs. Mahon.
4453—Woodruff et al. vs. Finley et al.	5198—Brewer vs. Baum.
4454—Field vs. Develin.	5203—Glats vs. Dardonville et al.
4460—Gardner vs. Bagley.	5209—Ollivett vs. Reed.
4489—National Park Bank vs. Rice, imp'd, &c.	5217—Nat'l B'k of Commonwealth of New-York vs. Thiele et al.
4492—Kessel vs. Aloxsto et al.	5223—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Tilman, &c.
4496—Seaman et al. vs. Latham.	5252—Brown vs. Cassidy.
4512—Loughran et al. vs. Fisher et al.	5261—Rau vs. Donan.
4537—Colgate et al. vs. Hansen et al.	5262—Marsh et al. vs. Hewett.
4569—Seamen et al. vs. Quigley.	5276—Hausmann vs. Jackson et al.
4571—McMurty et al. vs. Ransom, impl'd.	5284—Milnor vs. Knox.
4613—Torrilhorn vs. Lillie.	5286—Lyons vs. Cohen.
4655—Spath vs. Sperry.	5292—Bliss et al. vs. Levy, impl'd. &c.
4698—Koop et al. vs. Matthews.	5297—Gattar vs. Gregan.
4711—Seif vs. O'Neil.	5299—Tiffany et al. vs. Platt.
4778—Hoffner vs. Broadwell.	5320—Weldon vs. Koch.
4803—Weil vs. Meyer.	5322—Washburn vs. Le Barett.
4829—Valentine vs. Baldwin.	2947—Donaldson vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
4889—Byrne vs. Gilbert.	4191—Thomson et al. vs. Mulrony.
4898—Claflin et al. vs. Manoel et al.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by James, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrer.

Nos.
37—Masterson vs. Hoyt and the Mayor.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
287—Arnoux vs. Barnes, &c.	309—Chaffer et al. vs. Senzenderfer.
124—Lottimer et al. vs. Hatch et al.	312—Thompson vs. Gart.
228—Murphy vs. Duncan.	313—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Tradesmen's Fire Ins. Co.
263—Conner vs. Mukler et al.	314—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Commercial Fire Ins. Co.
283—Ackerman vs. Ackerman and another.	315—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Lafayette Fire Ins. Co.
280—Linderman vs. Levy et al.	316—Lathrop S. M. Co. vs. Bond & Lathrop M. Co.
304—Tallman vs. Cromwell.	317—Collins vs. Clark et al.
305—Garnar vs. Bird et al.	318—Zimmerman vs. Shoenfelt.
306—Becar & Napier vs. Hatch.	320—Savage vs. Kane.
307—Lyon vs. Treadwell and another.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
38—McGrath vs. Smith.	150—Graham vs. Meyer et al.
96—Anderson vs. Anderson	151—Courtes vs. De Courey.
100—Potter vs. Potter et al.	154—Beamish, Recr., vs. Gutta Percha Manf. Co.
108—Ware vs. Reynolds.	156—Roosevelt et al. vs. Devoe et al.
111—Wortman vs. Davis.	167—Whitwell vs. Whitwell.
119—McIntyre vs. Johnson.	169—Cornell vs. Cornell.
121—In re. Farrington vs. Porter, &c.	
134—Marson vs. Banon.	
141—Baxton vs. Sherwood.	

Call 183—Nicholson vs. Stenton.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3475—Goodman vs. Stern et al.	3499—Eagleson vs. Smith.
3339—Ward vs. Central Park N. and E. R. R. Co.	3501—Muir et al. vs. West.
3373—Hart vs. Willis.	3507—Bertrand vs. Hagerman.
3397—Na'l Shoe and Leather B'k of N. Y. vs. Ross.	2827—Sanger vs. Biningger.
3345—Becker vs. De Forest.	2339—Gray vs. Underwood et al.
3459—Murphy vs. Gentzen.	3239—Daly vs. Hart.
3479—Russell vs. [illegible]	3513—Erice et al. vs. Mar.
	2341—Levy, in ant, &c., vs. Third avenue R. Co.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3036—Walsh vs. Collins.	3712—McCane vs. McLean et al.
3458—Russell vs. The Baltic Fire Ins. Co.	3618—Downing vs. Erie Basin Dock Co.
3570—Florence Sewing Machine Co. vs. Warford et al.	3716—Sturtevant vs. Cambies.
3160—Baer et al vs. Hermann et al.	3702—Mohr vs. Parsons.
3724—Tinker vs. Scott.	2346—Michoer vs. Graux.
2336—Trask, Jr., vs. G. W. Ins. Co.	3684—Straup vs. Dry Dock and R. R. Co.
3439—Hopkins vs. The Mayor, &c.	3678—Baker vs. Union Life Ins. Co.
3640—Williams et al. vs. Brookman et al.	3714—Berg et al. vs. Lowenburg et al.
	3690—Dencke vs. Asknes.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Grieve vs. Plattner.	—Michel vs. Arnold.
79—Bleecker vs. Berenger.	115—Hagner vs. Crondal.
—Sands vs. Hawks.	116—Baum vs. Lauch.
81—Wolff vs. Marcus.	117—Friend vs. Kaiser.
36—Ziegler vs. Studwell.	118—Shotwell vs. Foster.
65—Murphy vs. Dwyer.	119—Quin vs. Gent.
—Colby vs. Schloeman.	120—Danziger vs. Guest.
113—Pettigrew vs. Smith.	121—Fullman vs. King.
—Leonard vs. Curtis.	122—Squires vs. Osgood.
—Franklin vs. Strauss.	123—Nelson vs. McGee.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DOWER IN PERSONALTY—THE STATUTE OF FLORIDA—STATE CONSTRUCTION OF LOCAL STATUTES.

John and Wife, appellants, vs. *Union Bank of Florida*.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Florida. Under the act to incorporate Union Bank of Florida, Samuel Parkhill became a subscriber to the stock of the bank, and to secure the payment of the amount due for the stock, executed sundry mortgages, in which his wife did not join, although the incorporating statute expressly provided for relinquishment of dower by the wife in such cases. The question is whether the wife's right of dower is paramount to the right or claim of the Bank to the mortgaged property. By the statutes of Florida it is expressly enacted that the wife shall be entitled to dower one-third part of the slaves with which her husband died possessed, and that such claim shall have preference over all others, These last words, it has been held by the Court of Appeals for the territory of Florida, give the widow her one-third part of the personalty, irrespective of the claims of creditors at large. The District Court of the United States, by its decree in this case, dismissed the bill filed by the widow of the mortgagor to secure her rights and this appeal is brought to review that decree. The appellant contending that the Supreme Court of the State of Florida has settled that "dower," means not only the common law provision of a life estate in one-third of the real estate, but also the other provisions secured by that act. To wit, an interest in slaves and other personal property; and that this dower interest of the widow is a preferred right standing above all other claims. The creditors cannot take the whole of the personal any more than they could all of the real estate, and thus altogether defeat the widow's dower interest. They can only subject to the payment of their demands the husband's estate subject to the wife's right of dower.

On the other hand it was contended below that by the charter of the bank a lien is given against the doweress, upon the property mortgaged for stock, for moneys loaned upon pledge of shares of stock, and for all other demands held by the bank arising out of transactions between the bank and the stockholder. The judgment of the Court below sustained the position taken by the bank and this Court by a division of the judges affirmed that judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 19.

Before Justice Jones.

TRADE-MARK DECISION.

The American Watch Company vs. *Louis Strasburger & Co.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, the well-known American Watch Company of Waltham, Mass., against the defendants, for selling imitation of American watches manufactured in Switzerland. The perfection, cheapness, accuracy and durability of the American watch has induced unscrupulous parties, from time to time, to import inferior and worthless Swiss watches, bearing the name of the American Watch Company, and infringing their various trademarks—"P. S. Bartlett," "Wm. Ellery," "American Watch Company"—and so closely imitated as to deceive those acquainted with the genuine article.

The plaintiff in the above action obtained an injunction enjoining and restraining the defendants and their agents "from selling or offering for sale directly or indirectly any watch movements manufactured by any person or corporation other than the plaintiff under the denomination of 'Wm. Ellery' or 'P. S. Bartlett' or 'American Watch Co.' or whereon is engraved, stamped, pressed or in any manner made apparent the words 'Wm. Ellery' or 'P. S. Bartlett' or 'American Watch Co.' or any colorable imitation of the same, said words being trade marks of plaintiff" and directing that "the said defendants pay to the plaintiff the amount of profits made by said defendants by the unlawful sale of watch movements not made by plaintiff, but having thereon said trade-marks of plaintiff or colorable imitations thereof." Abbett & Fuller, attorneys for plaintiffs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 19.

Before Judge Van Vorst.

THE STILWELL ACT—HABEAS CORPUS.

John Lewis Phipps et al. vs. *James K. Place, &c.*—In this case, the particulars of which were published in the TIMES of the 18th inst., Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, on Wednesday last gave his opinion to the effect that the plaintiffs, Phipps and others, had complied with the conditions of the act of 1831, abolishing imprisonment for debt, commonly known as the Stilwell act, and hence that they, the plaintiffs, were entitled to the warrant asked for. The facts of the case, briefly stated, are, that up to a few weeks ago the defendant, James K. Place, was a wholesale grocer, doing business in Front-street. His failure, which was reported a little over a month ago, was for a large amount. The several creditors estimate it from one and a half to two millions. The defendant himself claims it was not over $1,000,000. The plaintiffs in this action claim $117,000, the value of 4,500 bags of coffee, sold by them to Mr. Place, and which the latter hypothecated, received the proceeds, and appropriated the same to his own use. When the plaintiffs found they could not collect their $117,000 readily, they commenced a suit and obtained an order of arrest, in pursuance of the provisions of the code, from the Supreme Court. Mr. Place was arrested by the Sheriff, and subsequently released on bail, which was considered to be adequate. On Monday last a warrant (a second one) was obtained from Judge Barnard, under what is called the Stilwell act, for the same cause of action, namely for the $117,000 alleged to be due to Messrs. Phipps & Co. for the 4,500 bags of coffee. Motion was immediately made by Mr. Place's counsel to discharge the second order of arrest on the ground that the Stilwell act exempts defendants from arrest in all cases arising on contract merely, and provides that in such cases, if there is fraud in the transaction, the party may be arrested on a warrant, but that the act does not in any way provide for cases not arising on contract. Defendants claim that this is not an action on contract, but is one sounding in *tort*; that, therefore, the exemption in the statute of 1831 does not apply; that inasmuch as the warrant of arrest herein relates to those cases in which exemption does not apply, therefore it does not relate to this case.

After a brief deliberation, the Supreme Court Judge, before whom the questions were argued, concluded that the plaintiffs were entitled to the warrant, and decided the motion against Mr. Place. Hence, on Thursday, the 19th inst., the examination of Mr. Place was commenced before Judge Barnard, for the purpose of ascertaining how and when he had disposed of this property. The counsel for the plaintiff had not proceeded very far when an officer made his appearance in the Supreme Court, and served upon Judge Barnard a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge VAN VORST, of the Common Pleas, commanding that the body of Mr. Place be forthwith produced before him, Judge VAN VORST, at his chambers in the Common Pleas, at the City Hall.

All further proceedings were thereupon suspended in the Supreme Court until 11 A. M. Friday, and Mr. Place and the counsel upon either side repaired to the chambers of the Common Pleas.

Mr. Cummings, in behalf of the Sheriff, presented the prisoner and his return to the writ. The warrant was, by the counsel for defendant, conceded to be regular on its face. A traverse to the return was then made out, in which, while admitting the legality of the warrant upon its face, the defendant claimed that the process was illegally issued, and hence that his arrest and imprisonment were illegal and void. The petition was referred to and made a part of the traverse.

Mr. Pierrepont, for plaintiffs, asked to see the petition, which request was granted.

Judge Van Vorst—Is it necessary to take any testimony in this proceeding?

Mr. Marsh, for defendant, thought they would be able to agree upon all the facts of the case.

Judge Van Vorst—There seems to be a question of jurisdiction.

Mr. Pierrepont then proceeded to recite the history of the proceedings from the time of the arrest of Mr. Place to the present. He gave in detail the adjournments which had taken place in the Supreme Court, and concluded by insisting that there were no new facts, nor was there anything to change the complexion of the case from what it was before the Supreme Court Judge. He thought Judge Van Vorst would not, under the circumstances, be willing to listen to the same arguments from his opponent and himself, as had been made in the other Court. Mr. Marsh, he said had made and argued from an elaborate brief, and he, the speaker, had done the best he knew on his side. It would not be profitable to repeat the arguments then. Moreover, there was a question of courtesy involved. Jude BARNARD had heard the case at length; he had deliberated, and no doubt had consulted his brethren on the Bench of the same Court. As a matter of courtesy would it be judicious to listen to a re-argument of the case on the same state of facts without a consultation with the Judge who heard and decided the case in the other Court?

Mr. Marsh thought the time had not come when the Court of Common Pleas, the oldest court in the City, should take its authority from another court, or the Judge of another court. If Judge Barnard had issued a warrant for the arrest of the speaker without the requisite papers, and without authority of law, would another Judge be prevented from discharging the warrant of arrest upon legal grounds? This Court must determine this case without reference to the decision of Judge Barnard. This Court must decide for itself.

Judge Van Vorst to Mr. Marsh—You claim, do you not, that this is not an action on contract, but one sounding in *tort*? And you also insist that defendant cannot be arrested the second time for the same cause of action?

Mr. Marsh—Yes, your Honor, that is substantially what we claim. The defendant has been arrested under the code; he has given bail and been discharged from custody.

Mr. Pierrepont said it would be better to have the case lie over until Friday, for the purpose of enabling Judge Van Vorst to consult with Judge Barnard as to the grounds of the latter's decision.

Judge Van Vorst asked if Judge Barnard had assigned any reasons for the decision he had made.

Mr. Marsh—No, your Honor, the decision is simply "we are of the opinion that the plaintiffs have complied with the act, and are entitled to the warrant."

Mr. Pierrepont suggested, that beyond a doubt Judge Barnard had consulted with his brethren of the Bench before rendering his decision.

Mr. Marsh said it would be a little remarkable if a Judge of the oldest Court in the City could not determine a case before him without running over to the Chambers of the Supreme Court to learn what his decision ought to be. Counsel referred to the fact that in all these proceedings before Judge Barnard the latter did not sit as the Supreme Court, but he acted simply as a Supreme Court Commissioner, as the practice was formerly.

Mr. Pierrepont spoke again on the subject of courtesy, as due from one Judge to another having coordinate jurisdiction. Suppose that while the examination was being conducted before Judge Barnard, which has been adjourned until Friday, this Court should discharge Mr. Place on this *habeas corpus*; and suppose Judge Barnard should immediately issue a new warrant, and on that Mr. Place was re-arrested; and suppose some time after Judge Ingraham should nullify the warrant of Judge Barnard; where would we be, and to what end would all this litigation tend? The question of courtesy, and of what is due from one Judge to another, ought not to be lost sight of.

Mr. Marsh referred to the practice under the Stilwell act, when that law was comparatively a new thing. It was no uncommon occurrence then to have the proceedings under it interrupted by the service of a writ of *habeas corpus*. Counsel referred to the case of Sharkey which was before several courts during the past year.

Mr. Pierrepont—Yes, but Mr. Marquis D. L. Sharkey is still in prison.

After some further discussion the argument before Judge Van Vorst was set down for 10:30 A. M. on Friday, the 20th instant, to enable the Judge to examine the papers.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 19.

By Judge Jones.

Otis D. Swan et al. *vs.* Eugene A. Pinckney; motion granted. In the matter of the petition of Amelia Thorman for the appointment of a guardian, &c.; motion granted. Samuel C. Bursh *vs.* Wm. L. Rutherford; motion granted without costs. Herman O. Armour et al. *vs.* The Michigan Central Railroad Company; default opened and defendants allowed to answer in twenty days after service of complaint and payment of $10 costs of opposing this motion; issue to be of this date but case not to be noticed or placed on calendar until issue actually joined. Merwin R. Clark *vs.* Sarah E. Clark; motion allowing $15 per week alimony and $50 counsel fee granted. John A. MacKinley *vs.* Anthony Hartman; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 19.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Geo. W. Jarvis *vs.* Harvey R. Flagler; judgment for plaintiff; *vide* finding.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 19.

By Judge Leonard.

In the matter of the application of C. L. Guilleaume *vs.* The Columbian Insurance Company; motion denied. Abby A. Stowell *vs.* Samuel Stowell; alimony $60 per month and counsel fee $200.

By Judge Clerke.

Cuff *vs.* Dorland; findings settled. Kipp *vs.* Norris; order signed.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

As for several court days past, the calendar at Special Sessions was a light one, recording in all but twenty-five cases. Fourteen charges of petit larceny, eight of assault and battery, one of pocket picking, one of violating the Health laws, and one of disorderly house keeping.

Charles Williams and Daniel Mahoney, two well-known and expert pickpockets, were found guilty of attempting to practice their handicraft upon pedestrians at the junction of Vesey-street and Broadway, and were sentenced to four months' imprisonment each.

Joseph Ryan, a rag-gatherer, was found guilty of stealing $1 25 from the purse of an old lady upon whom he had called to purchase rags. When the woman was in search of that which Ryan was about to purchase, he took up her purse, which was lying on the mantel, and relieved it of its contents. He was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

The other larceny cases tried were of minor importance, and the trials of charges of assault and battery had nothing in them deserving of special notice.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

THE CARDENA MURDER TRIAL.

The case of the Cuban negro, Crispino Cardena, who is charged with the murder of his wife, Matilda, on the 4th of September last, was again before the Court yesterday, pursuant to the adjournment of the previous day. Upon being placed at the bar the prisoner offered through his counsel, Messrs. W. F. Kentzing and J. D. McClelland, to plead guilty of murder in the second degree, which the District-Attorney, with the approval of the Court, accepted. Mr. Bedford, the prosecuting attorney, then moved for the judgment of the Court.

The Clerk asked the prisoner what he had to say why the sentence of the Court should not be pronounced upon him, to which the prisoner, through the interpreter, replied, "nothing."

Counsel for the defence then addressing the Court gave the history of their client. He was born in Cuba, where he was a slave in the wealthy family of the Cardenas, from whom he took his name after he had obtained his freedom and immigrated to this City. It was hoped that the sentence would be mitigated by the consideration of the fact that the prisoner has been for several months semi-idiotic, and was thus demented at the time of the murder. Several medical gentlemen of exalted reputation as practitioners were in court, and would swear that they had examined the man and found his intellect so impaired by the practice of a vicious habit that, in their judgment, he was not morally responsible for his acts.

Recorder HACKETT said that he had examined the case carefully before the plea was accepted. The murder was a most cruel one, but it appearing that the prisoner was of unsound mind at the time of its commission, it would be useless to look to the jury for a verdict of "guilty" to the degree charged in the indictment, and the Court had therefore deemed it best to save time by allowing the entry of a plea of guilty in the second degree. All the mercy that could be hoped for had already been shown, and, under the circumstances, he felt it to be his duty to inflict upon him the maximum punishment, which was, that Cardena be confined in the Sing Sing State Prison at hard labor for the term of his natural life.

The prisoner was handcuffed and removed from the Court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the conclusion of the murder-trial the following cases were disposed of:

Mary Riley pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Michael Walsh, indicted for highway robbery, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years. He knocked a man down in broad daylight and robbed him of his money. He is known as "Desperate Mike."

Thomas Murray and Thomas Nugent, jointly indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were sent to the Penitentiary for a period of six months each.

James Walsh, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Oliver Lonsdale *alias* Charles Oliver Davis, pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy, and was remanded for sentence.

John Brown pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

The trial of Margaret Welsh *alias* Fanny Wright, for the murder of Officer McChesney, will be commenced to-day. Mr. Bradford will prosecute, and Mr. J. D. Townsend will defend the prisoner.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—DEC. 19.

Before Judge Thompson, Aldermen O'Brien and Haathway.

LARCENIES.

Mary Jane Smith pleaded guilty to an indictment charging her with petit larceny. The prisoner was a blue-eyed, very pretty woman, and her demeanor in court showed that she deeply felt the unfortunate position in which she was placed. She was evidently not one of those persons who make thieving a trade; but had been brought to her present condition by poverty. During her incarceration in jail—ten weeks—her child was accidentally scalded, its limbs paralyzed, and itself crippled for life. At the suggestion of the District-Attorney a fine of only 6 cents was inflicted. Different from her in appearance was a dissipated-looking old woman named Mary A. Kenny, who also pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny. The prisoner seemed anxious to go back to the Penitentiary—not for the purpose of going to visit some friends whom she had not seen since her last visit to that institution, but that she might have an opportunity of remaining in warm quarters until the cold weather would have passed by. This period of cold weather she estimated would last about four months. The Court added another month to the sentence recommended by herself, with the privilege to her, however, of asking a remission of the punishment should her outside friends, if any, feel disposed to make any efforts in favor of her release. Two other persons pleaded guilty to larcenies. Their names are Stephen Gorter and Christian Rieth, and were respectively sentenced to two months in the Penitentiary and fifteen months in Sing Sing.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

John Baily pleaded guilty to a charge of illegal voting. There were several curious circumstances connected with this case. The prisoner had lost his right to vote by reason of having been imprisoned in the State Prison for two years—the result of a conviction for passing counterfeit money. During his period in prison he was so exemplary in conduct that six months of his sentence was remitted. Efforts had been made for a complete pardon from Gov. Seymour, and he believed such efforts were successful. When the war broke out he enlisted in a volunteer corps, and after a long service was honorably discharged. He married and settled in Greenpoint, where it was supposed he led the life of an honest man. Believing he had every right to exercise the full powers of a citizen, he cast his vote at one of the recent elections, but being recognized at the ballot by some one who remembered his past life, he was arrested and has been in jail ever since. He was sentenced to one day's imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED GRAND LARCENY.

Charles Young and Mary Meyers pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Sentence deferred.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 19, 1867.

$15,500	U. S. 6s. R. '81.	107⅞	10	Adams Ex. Co.	79½
5,000	U. S. 6s. '81. C.	112	100	do ...b30	80
111,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '62	108⅛	100	do	79⅝
150,000	do	108⅛	100	U. S. Ex.	79½
60,000	do ...s30	107⅞	150	Mer. U. Ex.	38¾
50,000	do ...s30	107½	100	do	38⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '64	105	100	do	38¼
2,000	do	105⅛	50	do	38⅛
50,000	do	105⅛	300	do	38
20,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s, C. '65	105⅝	200	do	39⅛
10,000	do ...b3	105⅝	100	do	37⅞
15,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 new iss.	108	25	N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅛
270,000	do	108⅛	500	do ...b30	118
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65. N. Issue	108	500	do ...s30	118
1,500	U.S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	100⅝	500	do ...b10	118⅛
5,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 2d series	104⅝	1200	do	118⅛
55,500	do	104⅝	400	do ...s60	118⅝
6,500	do Third Ser	104⅝	400	do	118⅝
1,000	N. Car 6s ...x-c	52½	500	do ...2d call	117⅝
5,000	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. Issue	88	100	do	117⅞
4,000	Mo. St. 6s.	97⅛	150	do	117⅞
2,000	Mo. 6s. Pac. R. Issue	97⅛	800	Erie R.	74⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s. new	62⅝	900	do ...b30	74⅛
6,000	do ...2d call	62½	100	do	74
1,000	Virginia 6s ...x-c	47	1500	do	74⅛
5,000	Virginia 6s, new.	42	100	do	74⅛
6,000	Ga. St. 7s	84	200	Erie R. Pf.	74
10,000	Erie 5th M.	89	500	Hud. Riv. R.	132½
3,500	Al. & T. H. Inc.	75⅛	100	do ...b30	132⅛
2,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	95½	100	do	132⅜
500	Ill. Cen. Bs.	118	100	Harlem R. R.	118
5,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st	105⅛	500	Reading R.	96⅛
9,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102½	2600	do ...b30	96⅝
6,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	87⅝	100	do ...b30	96⅛
4,000	do	88	500	do ...b60	96⅝
5,000	J. & Chi. 8s, 1st.	105	500	do ...b60	96⅛
3,000	C.&R. I.&P.R.7s	95	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	83
5	Bank S. of N. Y.	105½	100	do	82⅛
20	Shoe & L. Bk.	110	100	do ...b30	83⅛
30	Park Bank	144	300	do	83
5	Canton Co.	47¾	100	Clev. & Pitts.	88⅝
100	do ...2d call	48½	1200	do	88⅛
600	West U. Tel.	34½	10	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	98
100	do ...s30	34½	900	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	67⅞
560	do	34⅜	50	Cleve. & Tol	102
100	do	34	200	do	101⅛
500	do	33⅞	1200	do	101
500	Quicksilver	20	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	98⅛
5	Pacific Mail	120⅝	600	do	98⅛
1800	do	120	700	do ...b3	98⅝
200	do	119⅞	800	Mil. & St. P.	44
280	do	119⅞	[illegible]	do	44½
200	do ...s30	119½	[illegible]	do	44⅝
900	do	119⅞	[illegible]	do ...2d call	44½
100	do ...s30	119½	[illegible]	do	44⅛
100	do ...s30	119	200	do	44⅛
500	do ...s30	118½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	63
100	do	119⅛	400	do	63⅝
200	do	119¼	100	do ...b30	63⅛
200	do ...2d call	119	100	do ...b3	63⅞
500	do ...s30	118	200	do ...2d call	63⅛
400	Boston W. P.	18½	25	Tol., W. & W.	40
200	do	18⅜	200	do	40⅛
200	Wells Fargo Ex.	50½	10	P., F. W. & C.	99⅞
			50	do ...2d call	99⅛
			100	do	99½
			200	Chi. & Alton R.	125
			100	Ohio & Miss. R.	26⅜
			30	Am. Ex. Co. ...b15	77
			20	do	76½
			20	Pacific Mail	119⅛
			300	do	118¼
			200	Mariposa P.	14½

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '81. C.	112⅛	400	Adams Ex. Co.	77½
12,000	do	112⅛	200	do	77⅛
70,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	108⅛	300	do	77½
4,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '64	105	200	do	77
5,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	105⅛	100	U. S. Ex. Co.	77⅛
2,000	U.S. 5-20s. C. '65 new	108	300	Wells Fargo Ex.	50
27,500	U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 New Issue	108⅛	200	do	50⅝
10,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40. C.	101	800	N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅞
5,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d Ser.	104¾	600	Hudson R.	132½
23,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new.	62½	500	do ...b30	132⅝
1,000	Tnn. St. 6s. x.c	65½	200	Reading R.	95⅞
10,000	Mo. St. 6s.	97⅝	100	Mich. Cen. R.	112¾
400	West. U. Tel.	33¾	300	Mil. & St. P.	45
200	Quick. Min. Co.	20	500	do	45¼
100	Canton Co.	48⅞	500	do	45¼
100	do ...b30	48⅝	700	do	45½
100	do ...b10	48½	1200	Mich. S. & N. I.	83¼
600	do	48½	100	Ill. Cen	132¾
100	do ...b30	48⅝	600	Clev. & Pitts. R.	88¼
200	Mar Min Co.	7¾	1000	do	88⅞
100	Mar. Pf.	14	400	do ...b60	88¾
300	Pacific Mail	118	600	do ...b60	88⅞
100	do	117½	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	67⅞
2500	do	117⅝	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	101½
200	do ...b30	118	1000	Chic. & R. I.	98½
300	do	117⅛	600	do	98⅝
150	Mer. U. Ex.	36¾	300	do	98¼
100	do	36⅝	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	63¾
100	At. Mail	119½	350	P., F. W. & C.	99⅝
100	Boston W. P.	18⅞	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	67
			100	Ohio & Miss R.	26¼
			100	do	26⅛
			400	do ...b30	26¼
			100	New-Jersey Cen. R.	113¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Canton Co.	48¾	400	Reading R.	96⅛
100	Bos. Water P.	18½	200	do ...b15	96⅛
100	Wells, Fargo Ex. b30	52	100	Mil. & St. Paul ...c	43¾
100	do	51¼	100	do ...c	43⅞
600	Mer. U. Ex.	38¾	200	do	44
100	Mariposa Pr. ...s60	14½	300	M. So. & N. I. R.	82⅝
100	do	14½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	63
200	do	14¼	300	do	63⅛
300	do	14	100	do ...b10	63¼
100	do ...s60	14	100	do	63⅛
200	Pac. Mail	120¾	400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	88⅛
100	do	120⅝	600	do	88⅝
100	do	120½	100	do	88¾
1300	West. Union T.	34½	300	do ...c	88⅝
300	do	34⅛	300	Chi., R. I. & P.	98⅝
100	do ...b10	34⅛	300	do	98½
200	do ...c	34⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	60¼
100	do ...b15	34½	100	do	60⅜
100	do ...b10	34½	800	do	60½
800	Erie R.	74	100	do ...c	60⅜
100	do ...b5	74	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	67⅜
600	do	73⅞	600	N. Y. Cen.	118⅛
500	do ...c	74			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co. ...b30	49	1800	Erie R.	74
200	do	48⅝	600	Reading R.	96
200	do ...b3	49	400	do	95⅞
100	do	48⅞	100	Mil. & St. Paul	44¾
400	do	49	300	do ...b3	45
100	do	49⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	63⅜
100	do	49¼	100	do ...s10	63⅝
200	do	49⅜	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	82¾
100	do	49⅜	100	do ...b15	82⅞
100	Cum. Coal	27	200	Mich. Cen. R.	112⅞
100	Wells & Fargo Ex.	51	400	Clev. & Pitts	88
100	Adams Ex. Co.	79½	200	do ...b10	88
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	78¾	400	do	88¼
100	Mer. U. Ex.	38	200	do	88⅜
200	do ...b3	38⅛	2300	do	88½
100	do ...b3	38¼	200	do ...c	88¼
100	do ...b10	38¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	101
300	Quick. Min.	20	200	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	98¼
100	do ...b3	20⅛	1200	do	98⅛
100	Mar. Pref.	13½	100	do ...b30	98¼
2800	Pacific M.	118⅛	200	do ...c	98⅛
300	do	118⅛	800	do	98
100	do ...s60	117¾	800	do ...b3	98⅛
200	do	118⅝	100	Chic. & N. W.	60¼
100	do ...b30	118⅝	300	do	60⅜
200	do ...c	118⅛	800	do ...b3	60⅜
200	do ...b10	118⅛	900	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	67⅝
600	W. U. Tel.	33¾	300	do ...c	67⅝
100	do ...b10	33¾	100	do ...b10	67¾
200	do ...b30	33⅞	200	do ...b3	67¾
300	N. Y. Cen.	117¾	800	do	67¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

500	Canton Co.	48½	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	45⅛
200	Wells & Fargo Ex.	51	100	do	45½
300	Adams Ex.	77¾	500	do	45
100	do	77⅞	100	do ...b10	45⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.	36⅞	300	M. & St. P. Pf.	63⅛
100	Mar. Min. Pr.	13	100	do	63⅝
100	do	12½	100	P., F. W. & Chi	99⅝
100	do	12⅜	100	Ohio & Miss ...b10	26⅛
200	Pacific Mail	118	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	83¼
200	do ...b30	118	400	Clev. & Pitts.	88¼
50	do	117½	200	do	88
100	do	117⅞	200	Cl. & T	101
21	West. U. T.	33½	100	C., R. I. & P.	98¼
100	do	33⅞	800	do	98⅛
100	do ...b30	34	100	do ...b10	98¼
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	117¾	200	do ...b3	98⅛
500	do ...b5	117¾	200	do ...b5	98⅛
100	do ...b10	117⅞	400	Chic. & N. W. P.	67¾
2500	Erie R.	73¾	100	do ...b10	67⅜
200	Reading R. ...b10	95¾	300	do ...s3	67⅜
200	C. & N. W. R.	60⅛	300	do ...b15	67¾

THURSDAY, Dec. 19—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 133⅞@133¾@134 ℔ cent., closing in the afternoon at 134 ℔ cent., the last price of yesterday. The Export by the Bremen and Southampton steamer to-day was about $800,000. The additional shipments on Saturday will probably carry up the whole Export of the week to $2,250,000 or $2,500,000. The Cash Gold is in fair supply, though balances are carried over either free of interest or at a moderate rate of interest on the Currency advanced upon them. The Foreign Exchanges continue firm and at full Specie shipping points, but the demand to-day was quite moderate, and some Bills of the standard Bankers were sold second hand on the Street at a concession of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. We repeat our quotation on London of 110@110¼ for 60-day Bills, and 110⅝@110⅞ Short Sight. The increasing business on the Stock Exchange in the Public Funds, Railway Stocks, &c., is not, thus far, felt on the ease and rates of the Money market. The Brokers, of established credit, borrow at 6 ℔ cent., as the rule of the Street.

The Public Funds were active at the Exchange and on the Street, and the quotations for the Gold-bearing Stocks are looking up. The 1862s are not so scarce for prompt delivery, but higher rates were bid for Bonds to arrive in the next 10 or 12 days. The other 5-20s were all in demand, and the May and November 1875s ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. higher. The 10-40s 5 ℔ cent. coupons advanced to 101@101⅛ ℔ cent. After the January interest on the various Loans is paid, the 10-40s will be the first succeeding Bonds upon which Gold Interest will be paid—2½ ℔ cent. on the 1st of March. Allowing for accumulated interest the Bonds are now selling below par, and about 2 ℔ cent. lower, relatively, than they were early in November. After the March Interest will come the Gold Interest on the 5-20s, May and November, of 1862, '64 and '65. The present look of the market is that the demand for the Public Funds for the reinvestment of the January Dividends, and the Six and a half millions paid in Gold for the 1847-67 Loan, due 31st inst., will influence an active and higher demand on or before the New Year.

On the Stock Exchange there is a spirited market for the Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks, and with sufficient fluctuations day to day and from hour to hour to make the various movements not only interesting but exciting. The *Bears* in Pacific Mail and in the Adams Express shares had *their* way to-day. Pacific opened at 126 and ran down to 117½ ℔ cent., and Adams sold down to 77 ℔ cent. Wells-Fargo fell to 50 ℔ cent., Merchants' Union to 36⅞, and United States Express to 77¼ ℔ cent. Canton Land Company, on the other hand, was run up to 49⅝, returning to 48⅜ ℔ cent. The *Bulls* in the Railways were again in the ascendant. A partial impression was made against Erie, Rock Island, Toledo and New-York Central in the afternoon, but Pittsburgh, the Northwest and St. Paul Stocks were buoyant at higher figures throughout the day.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅝	101	Missouris	98	97½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛	108⅛	Northwest	60¾	60
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅛	108⅛	N. West Pref.	67⅛	67⅛
N. Y. Central	117⅞	117⅞	Rock Island	98⅛	98
Erie	74	73¾	Fort Wayne	99⅝	99
Hudson	132⅛	132	W. U. Telegraph	34⅛	33⅞
Reading	96⅛	95⅞	St. Paul Pref.	62⅞	63⅛
Mich. Southern	82⅞	82⅞	Pacific Mail	121⅛	117⅞
Pittsburgh	87⅞	83	American Gold	134	134
Tenn 6s, new	62⅛	62⅜	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., coup., 1868	130	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	108
6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881	107⅛	5-20 coup., small 1867	108
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅛	5-20 cou., 1867	108⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	104⅛	5 ℔ cent., coup, 1874	110
5-20 coup., small, 1862	107⅛	10-40 reg. 1874	100⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅛	7 3-10 2d series	104⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105⅛	7 3-10 3d series	104⅛
5-20 reg., 1865, n. is	103⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	104⅝	Illinois War Loan	101½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	93
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	93
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Mich. 6 ℔ c. 1883	93
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Tennessee 6 ℔ c.. ex-c.	65¼
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	Tennessee new bds	62⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1878	99	Tennessee 5s	57
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	91	Virginia 6s, ex coup	46⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	90	Virginia 6s, n. b.	41⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	97	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83⅝
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	North Carolina 6s, ex c.	52
Illinois reg., 1860	101	North Carolina n. bds.	51½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101⅛	Missouri 6s	97⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	88
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is.	97⅛
Illinois 6s c. '77 aft. 1870	101⅛	California 7s	124
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s cou. 1879	101⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

The Mechanics' National has declared 5 ℔ cent. half-yearly dividend for Jan. 2.

Manhattan	137	Mechanics B'k Ass.	110
Merchants'	117	Ocean	102½
Mechanics'	121	American Exchange	113½
Union	114	Chatham	146
City	200	Shoe and Leather	112
Phenix	104	Continental	105
Fulton	150	Central National	105
National	107	First National	204
Seventh Ward	110	Fourth National	106½
State of New-York	105½	Ninth National	104
Commerce	117½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	91½	Tol. & W. 1st Mort	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	89	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	117	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	117	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	65¼
Erie 1st M.. Ex	101	Tol., W. & West'n S. F.	96
Erie 7s. 2d ind.. 1879	102½	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	85
Erie 7s. 3d. ind., 1883	97	Gt. Western. 2d M. '88	80
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	90½	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	89	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85 x	101½	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	94½
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
Harlem Con. Mge & S. F.	88	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c., 1869-'72	107	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105½
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	97
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96½	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	89
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	87	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	118	Chi. & Alton S. F.	97
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75½	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	91
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	86½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87⅞
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv	81	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	79
Con. 7 ℔ cent. Exten. B.	84½	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	85
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	95	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Lack. & West'n. bds	95	Jol. & Chi. 1st M.	104
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95		

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the second week in December:

1867	$91,500
1866	48,631
Increase	$42,887

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,483,980 44; total payments, $1,284,600 91; total balance, $105,350,169 54; the receipts include for Customs, $216,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $43,000.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1867.

The share of informers in the property ordinarily liable to forfeiture upon seizure of illicit distilleries, is found inadequate to insure that interest and vigilance necessary to secure the observance of the law.

I do, therefore, by and with the advice and consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, hereby offer for information hereafter given that shall lead to the forfeiture of any distillery whose proprietor has not given the notice required by law to the Assessor of his district, and which information shall also lead to the conviction of any person engaged in the operations of said distillery, a reward of $300, to be paid upon the receipt of the certificate of the United States District-Attorney having charge of the case that the person so claiming such reward is the person who furnished such information.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 19, 1867.

N. e. cor. 5th-av. and 65th-st., 75.5x100	$34,000
Horatio-st., n. s., 197 e. Hudson-st., 16.8x87.6	3,300
12th-st., s. s., 259 w. Greenwich-av., 20.7x85.1	nom.
33d-st., s. s, 135 e. Madison-av., 16.8x98.9	2,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 39 s. Houston-st., 18x50	4,000
S. w. cor. 10-av. and 158th-st., 100x100	25,000
N. w. cor. 10th-av. and 157th-st., 125x100	15,000
157th-st., n. s., 500 w. 10th-av., 200x150	10,000
25th-st., s. s., 319 w. 2d-av., 20x98.9	10,000
155th-st., s. s., 587 e. 10th-av., 52x86	11,500
N. w. cor. 2d-av. and 55th-st., 100x100.5	20,000
88th-st., n. s., 231 e. 1st-av., 25x100.8	1,600
10th-av., w. s., 377 n. Kingsbridge-road, 259x39x240x44	8,500
85th-st., s. s., 100 e. 12th-av., 100x100	5,000
27th-st., w. s., 262 w. 8th-av., 13x90	10,750
4th-av., e. s., 20 s. 22d-st., 20x70	30,000
62d-st., s. s., 112 w. 1st-av., 16x100.5	8,000
48th-st., s. s., 350 e. 8th-av., 25x100	19,000
Hudson-st., e. s., 100 n. Vestry-st., 20x70	18,000
No. 118 e. 36th-st., 25x100	25,000
3d-av., e. s., 40 n. 45th-st., 19.10x45	21,000
Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st	62,500

BROOKLYN—DEC. 19.

Lorimer-st., w. s., 100 s. Colyer-st., 25x100	900
Lorimer-st., w. s., 100 s. Colyer-st., 50x100	1,800
Hart-st., 125 e. Marcy-av., 37.6x100	6,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 260 w. 7th-av., 4 lots, 50x200	6,000
Degraw-st., s. s., 310 w. 7th-av., 4 lots, 50x200	6,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 120 e. Howard-av., 20x100	3,000
Ainslie-st., 100 w. Smith-st., 50x78	1,600
E. cor. 22d-st. and 4th-av., 4 lots, 100x100	3,400
President-st., n. s., 75 n. w. Powers-st., 25x100	700
N. w. cor. Wyckoff-st. and Carlton-av., 4 lots, 78.6x80	6,000
River-st., s. s., 375 e. Bedford-av., 25x100	220
Ainslie-st., n. s., 100 w. Smith-st., 2 l., 50x100 } Ainslie-st., s. s., 75 w. Smith-st., 25x75 }	6,000
Broadway, n. s., 50 w. Vanderveer-st., 4 l., 100x102.7	1,900
Johnson-av., e. s., 75 s. Elm-st., 25x100	250
South 4th-st., s. s., 131 e. 8th-st., 22x104.8	1,075
20th-st., e. s., cor. s. 2d-av., 32 l., 200x200	3,600
Farm in New-Utrecht, near 49th-st., Brooklyn	8,631
Farm in New-Utrecht, 9 acres	4,000
N. w. cor. Marcy-av. and Rutledge-st., 3 l., 60x89.8	2,400
Huron-st., n. s., 370 e. Franklin-st., 25x100	4,000
Clay-st., s. s., 275 w. Union-av., 25x100	650
Navy-st., w. s., 3 l., 22x76	2,500
1st-st., w. s., near East River } 1st-st., w. s., near East River }	80,000
1st-st., w. s., 76 n. South 3d-st., 50x251	nom.
Lorimer-st., e. s. 40 n. Division-av., 23x70	1,500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	5	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	7,297	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	841	Pork, bbls	2,140
Cornmeal, bags	1,552	Cut Meats, pkgs	425
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs	595
Corn, bushels	5,496	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	293
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	459
Oats, bushels	7,571	Petroleum, bbls	2,263

ASHES—Have been inactive, at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $10 37@$10 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for at steady prices, including Java at 25½c.@26½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 12c.@17c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active, to-day, and prices have been quite firm and buoyant. Both shippers and spinners have been purchasing more confidently. Some little speculative inquiry was also reported. The aggregate sales of the day were 3,704 bales, including 2,067 bales to shippers, 1,618 bales to spinners, and 119 sales to speculators.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	14	14¼	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	14½	14¾	[illegible]
Low Middling	15½	15¾	[illegible]
Middling	15¾	16	[illegible]
Good Middling	17	17¼	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	[illegible]
Receipts last week	21,248
Receipts preceding week	25,523
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	197,468
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	651,141
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	811,690
Exports since Sept. 1	157,615
Exports since Jan. 1	419,372
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	452,534
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	461,850
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,569
Estimated stock on hand here	52,800

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	571,049
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	567,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	285,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	260,000

EGGS—Have been in fair demand, including Jersey, extra brands, at 40c.@41c.; State and Pennsylvania, 39c.@40c.; Ordinary Western, 37c.@38c.; Western, by express, 38c.@39c.; Canada, 38c.@39c.; Limed, loss off, 30c.@33c., ℔ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been rather more freely offered and purchased at a partial reduction of 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,300 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 40@$9 25; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 50@$10 10; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 15@$10 85; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 70@$10 65 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 40@$9 25
Extra State	9 50@10 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 70@10 65
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 75@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 90@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 50

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls., at $9 85@$15 25 for common to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $7 50@$9 40 for inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal is less active at $6 10 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $6 15@$6 20 for Western, and $6 30@$6 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 700 bbls. and sacks at $12 25@$13 75 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate request at $4 50@$5 ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Apples are higher with a moderate demand. Cranberries are dull with a large stock on the market. We quote: Apples, Spitzenberg, $4 50@$5; Apples, Greenings, $4 50@$4 75; Apples, Pippins, $4 50@$5; Apples, mixed lots, $4@$4 50 ℔ bbl. Grapes, Common, 2c.@6c.; Catawba, 12c.@14c. ℔ lb. Cranberries, $8@$10 ℔ bbl. New Dried Apples, State, 9c.@9½c.; Western, 8½c.@9c.; Southern, 6c.@8c.; New Dried Peaches, Southern, 24c.@26c.; Unpeeled, halves, 7c.@8c.; Unpeeled, quarters, 6c.@7c.; Cherries, New Pitted, 38c.@40c.; Blackberries, 9c.@10c.; Raspberries, 43c.@45c.; Plums, 30c.@32c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been extremely dull to-day, and has been off nominally 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Sales have been confined to small lots, including White California at $3 10, and Red Jersey at $2 60 ℔ bushel. Corn has again declined, and has been in rather more request at the reduced figures, closing with rather more steadiness. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 53,000 bushels at $1 37@$1 40 for old mixed Western, in store, and afloat; $1 37@$1 40 for new mixed, and also new White and Yellow Jersey and Southern. Rye has been purchased to the extent of a few thousand bushels Western at $1 75@$1 77, from store, ℔ bushel. Barley has been quiet to-day, but held very firmly. Sales have been reported of 16,500 bushels at $1 90@$1 95 for Canada West, from the cars; $1 85 for State and $1 80 for Western, ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Malt. Oats have been quiet yet firm. Sales since our last, 45,000 bushels Western at 84c., in store, and 87½c. afloat, ℔ bushel. The market is unchanged. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime new, $4@$4 15; Beans, Mediums, prime new, $3 90@$4; Beans, Kidneys, prime new, $4 40@$4 50; Prime Beans, mixed parcels, $2 50@$3; Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 35@$1 40 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in good request and buoyant at $1 10@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 30@$1 60 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw at 70c.@87½c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited demand, including American at 20c.@65c. for new; older growth, 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 45c.@65c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Has been quiet at less buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—Is in rather more demand, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 30c.@48c.; English Islands at 51c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at 50c.@52½c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 12½@$4 25; Resin at $2 62½@$6 75 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 62½@$3 50; Pitch, $3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet and depressed, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 78c.@75c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 32½; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 66c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1@1 04 ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in light supply and are materially higher. We quote: Potatoes, Peach Blows, $4 50@$5; Prince Alberts, $4 50@$4 75; Jackson Whites, $4@$4 50; Mercers, $4 75@$5 25; Delaware Sweet, $6@$6 50 ℔ bbl. Onions, $5 50@$6; Turnips, Russia, $2 25@$2 50 ℔ bbl.; Cabbages, $5@$9 ℔ 100; Squashes, Marrow, $4 75@$5 50; ℔ bbl.; Pumpkins, $12@$16 ℔ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME—The receipts of Poultry have been very large during the entire week, and the market is completely glutted. Trade is active, but the stock is such as not to warrant an advance. We quote: Dressed Poultry: Turkeys, 12c.@15c.; Fowls, 8c.@10c.; Spring Chickens, 10c.@12c.; Geese, 12c.@15c.; Ducks, 15c.@16c. ℔ lb.; Partridge, ℔ pair, $1; Prairie Hens, ℔ pair, $1@$1 25; Venison, carcass, ℔ lb., 13c.@15c.; Venison, saddle, ℔ lb, 18c.@20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather more active speculative demand and quoted firmer. Sales have been reported of 2,250 bbls., in lots, at $20 65@$20 85, closing at $20 85, cash; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$18 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 750 bbls. for forward delivery, including Old Mess, January, seller's option, at $20 85, and New Mess, February, seller, at $22 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been in moderate demand at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 230 pkgs. Bacon has been and quiet heavy; sales, 125 bxs. Cumberland Cut at 10¼c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is more active at steady rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,170 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@13c., and small lots of very choice at 13⅛c.@13½c. Dressed Hogs have been dull and heavy at 9½c.@9¾c. for City, and 8¾c.@9c. for country, ℔ lb. Beef has been less active at $12@$18 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 270 bbls. Tierce Beef has been inactive, including Prime Mess at $32@$35, and India Mess at $35@$38 50, and India at $45 ℔ tierce; sales 120 tierces. Beef Hams are in demand at from $30@$32 for poor to choice; sales 180 bbls. Butter has been in less request at 38c.@48c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese has been in moderate demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℔ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: "Trade in dairy products has been checked and greatly lessened during the week past by the heavy snows that have rendered the streets and thoroughfares impassable for loaded trucks. The market for butter remains firm, with a good demand at our quotations for local Southern and Eastern trade. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 8,894 packages. The market closes with great firmness both for fine State and Canada stock at our quotations, with a tendency to higher prices. We quote:

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	44 @48
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	42 @45
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	40 @43
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @43
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38 @40
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @40
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	45 @48
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	40 @43
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	35 @38
Canada Extra	35 @38

The impossibility of transporting heavy loads during the storm of the past week, together with the decline in gold, has checked operations in Cheese for export. The market has, however, been quite active for local and Southern trade at our quotations. Buyers for export are making efforts to buy factories at lower rates, but without effect. Holders are very firm, and it is impossible to purchase the different grades at less than our quotations, while many extra dairies are held out of market. We quote in Liverpool and London, common to fair American Cheese at 48s.@52s., and fine to extra qualities at 55s.@60s., with a very light stock of Cheese on their markets. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 15,553 boxes. The market closes firmly at our quotations:

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb	15½ @16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	15½ @16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℔ lb	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb	8 @11

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for at steady rates. Sales since our last 683 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11c.@13c., and 950 boxes Havana, part at 11⅛c.@13⅞c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in request at 14c.@16⅞c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 136,000 lbs. Tallow at 10⅞c.@11⅛c.; 51,000 lbs. Stearine at 11⅛c.@12¼c.; 47,000 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@10⅛c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Continues very dull at 30c., in bond, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active to-day, at rates more favorable to shippers. For Liverpool, there were taken 800 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@7-16d. by sail, and 9-16d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; 15,000 bushels Corn, by sail, at 5½d. ℔ bushel; 150 tons Oil Cake at 20s.; 60 hhds. Tallow at 20s. ℔ ton, and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 35s. ℔ hhd. For London—30 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d. ℔ hhd. For Glasgow—1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ℔ bbl., and 21,000 bushels Corn at 6½d. ℔ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM. Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Barrett.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS—"Little Dombey" and "The Trial," from Pickwick.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
FANCHON. Leading characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell and James W. Collier.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . . Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
DORA. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
YE GRAND QUEEN BESS. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell and Mrs. C. H. Watkins.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.

DODWORTH HALL,
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

One of the persons injured at the recent explosion at Clerkenwell died yesterday. The Sheriff and Town Surveyor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, both of whom were injured by the explosion of nitro-glycerine, which occurred in that town, have since succumbed. Eight persons have lost their lives by the last-mentioned catastrophe.

It is reported that a paper has been found at Wolverhampton which shows that the Fenians in England had organized a plot to plunder all the armories of the militia forces.

Right Hon. WM. E. GLADSTONE, in a speech addressed to the miners of Werneth, in Chester County, said that he had no hesitation in ascribing the existence of Fenianism to England's wretched mismanagement and misgovernment of Ireland.

CAMPBELL, the broker who recently failed in England and was arrested on a charge of fraud, was acquitted yesterday.

The Italian Government has issued orders calling into active service additional military reserves.

The report of the renewal of negotiations between Prussia and Denmark is doubted; but it is now said that the negotiations will be resumed in January.

CONGRESS.

The petition of citizens and the City Council of Cincinnati, praying that citizens of the United States be protected in their rights when abroad, was presented in the Senate yesterday. Mr. CONNESS argued that the President was now clothed with sufficient power to secure to American citizens in foreign lands all the rights to which they were entitled at home, and hoped the matter would receive prompt attention. Mr. SHERMAN cited instances where naturalized American citizens returning to the German provinces had been seized and compelled to do military duty, and cited Prussia particularly as having refused to resign her claims on our naturalized citizens. Several other Senators spoke upon the subject, denouncing the claims made upon the allegiance of our citizens by other Governments, after which the memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Messrs. SUMNER and JOHNSTON, members of that Committee, assured the Senate that the matter should receive immediate attention. The House Deficiency bill was reported and numerous amendments were suggested. A proposition that no newspapers, periodicals or stationery for the use of members should be paid for by any officer of either House was agreed to, and the bill passed. Attempts were made to call up the bills relative to the cotton tax and the finances, but failing, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. BOYER attempted to introduce in the House a resolution thanking Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK for the patriotic discharge of his duty, but the regular order of business being insisted upon it was not received. A lengthy debate followed upon the bill reported from the Military Committee, relative to relieving deserters from the army and navy from the penalties they had incurred. The bill was recommitted to the Committee. The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Mr. BUTLER took the floor for the purpose of explaining some of the items of the bill, and spoke at considerable length relative to the condition of the South. After some debate the bill was reported back to the House and there passed, yeas 97; nays 35. It appropriates $12,667,000 to cover deficiencies arising from the execution of the Reconstruction laws, in the Quartermaster's Department, etc. The Committee on Elections reported that Mr. CLEAVER was entitled to the seat as delegate from New-Mexico. After some debate the report was agreed to, and Mr. CLEAVER was sworn in. A number of resolutions were presented, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Additional particulars of the frighful disaster near Angola, upon the Lake Shore Railroad, which occurred on Thursday, represent that the number of killed is sixty, while the number injured and surviving is not so great. It appears that the next to the last car of the train was thrown from the track on striking an iron frog at the switch, near Angola Station, and was dragged over the ties nearly to the bridge before the car behind it became unseated from the rails. As the train reached the bridge the rear car was jerked from the track and ran nearly across the bridge, when it toppled over on the left side and went with a fearful crash, end-foremost to the flat below, and its passengers were precipitated into the lower end of the car, and were buried under a heap of ruins.

In January last GEORGE H. SHARPE was sent to Europe by the State Department for the purpose of ascertaining if some other of the assassination conspirators did not accompany JOHN H. SURRATT in his flight from this country, and if so, to trace such person if possible. He was also instructed to ascertain if any Americans residing there were connected with the conspiracy. Mr. SHARPE executed his mission, and returning, reports his adventures while absent to the Secretary of State, and concludes a very lengthy document by saying that he finds no trace in Europe of any of the assassination conspirators. The document was yesterday laid before the House together with the Message from the President.

The National Manufacturers' Convention reassembled at Cleveland yesterday morning, when a Committee was appointed to lay before Congress the wishes of the manufacturing interests, as expressed in the resolutions and memorials previously adopted in Convention. A National Manufacturerers' Association was then organized, a Constitution adopted and officers chosen, after which the Convention adjourned. The first meeting of the new Association will be held in May next.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday the Committee appointed to find a suitable hall in which to continue the session, reported that the city authorities of Troy had offered accommodations free of charge. It was, after some debate, agreed to adjourn at noon to-day, to meet again on Jan. 14 at Troy. The evening session was taken up with the discussion of amendments to the report on the Judiciary, but without perfecting the article.

By the explosion of a large tank of naptha in WARDEN & CO.'s oil refinery at Penn Horn City, N. J., yesterday morning, the buildings were set fire to and three workmen were badly injured.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, CRISPINO CARDENA, the negro wife-murderer, pleaded guilty of the offence in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for life. A number of less important trials followed, which resulted in the conviction of several prisoners, some of whom were sentenced and others remanded until to-day.

The Board of Health met yesterday and transacted a large amount of important business. Among other communications presented to the Commissioners was one from Mr. BLISS, their counsel, asking that he be directed to prosecute all owners of tenement houses who have neglected to provide such buildings with the fire-escapes provided by law.

CHARLES MORTIMER, *alias* "Cockney Charley," was yesterday committed for trial, without bail, by Judge DOWLING, on the charge that he, with others, robbed Mr. JOHN S. PROUTY of $6,000 in money and bonds on the platform of an Eighth-avenue car on the evening of Dec. 12.

The inquest on the bodies of Mrs. FALL and daughter, poisoned in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, was resumed yesterday at the Brooklyn County Court-house. The evidence was concluded. The jury will give their verdict at 1½ P. M. to-day.

A little more activity was reported in Cotton yesterday at firm prices. Flour and Corn were more freely purchased, but at reduced rates. Pork was dearer and in more request. Lard was salable and steady. Dressed Hogs were dull and lower. Freights were brisker, but rates were easier.

Trade in beef cattle is unusually slow, and prices are declining. The receipts of cattle exceed the requirements of the trade. Christmas cattle continue to arrive, and the supply of this kind of stock is heavy, and the beeves well fattened. A few were sold as high as 22c. ℔ lb., live weight; but the general selling prices of these extra beeves is about 18c.@20c. ℔ lb. Common cattle to medium sell for 13c.@16c. ℔ lb., net weight. The rough and thin oxen and steers go off slowly. Sheep sell quickly if they are fit for decent mutton. The arrivals are heavy, but a large portion of the receipts consist of poor and thin animals, which sell very slowly at low rates. Droves of fair sheep sell for 5c.@6c. ℔ lb., live weight. Extra fattened sheep have sold for fabulous prices. A few were reported at 11c. ℔ lb., live weight. Live hogs are heavy, with prices on the decline; they sell slowly at 7c.@7¼c., with a few at 7½c. ℔ lb., live weight. But little is done with milch cows. About 87 are received per week; the prices range from $30@$150 per cow. Fat calves sell readily at 10c.@12c. ℔ lb., live weight. Occasionally a calf is sold for 12½c.@13c. ℔ lb.

Reconstruction—A Point Gained.

There is hope for reconstruction—Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, though not victorious, has accepted an ultimatum, and is satisfied. The measure passed on Wednesday—divested of Mr. STEVENS' method of increasing the Southern representation—received the unbroken Republican vote in the House, and goes to the Senate with a fair chance of speedy enactment. It changes that provision of the present law which requires the vote of a majority of the number registered to complete reorganization—substituting therefor a simple majority of the actual votes; and further facilitates the work of providing for the election of members of Congress simultaneously with the vote on the new constitutions. This is all. And the fact that no further conditions are suggested by the extremists, but that, on the contrary, Mr. STEVENS abandons threatened obstacles and declares himself ready to sustain the admission of Southern representatives at the earliest possible period under the law, shows that the apprehension of disturbing influences from that quarter need not be further entertained.

The circumstance is rendered additionally significant by the causes which produced it. Mr. STEVENS would probably not desire to have it understood that he voluntarily surrendered his position, or acquiesced in rational views because of their superiority. He is not the man to yield, even to reason. But he understands the folly of kicking against the pricks. And when the great body of the Republican members supported Mr. BINGHAM in his opposition to a proposition which would have arbitrarily disturbed the basis of Congressional representation, the venerable Commoner wisely gave up the point, and took his stand with the rest on the finality of the law as amended.

The party is then once more united on ground controlled by the moderate element, which has thus again proved its ability and right to dictate the policy by which the party shall be estimated. The extremists have receded before superior force, and to-day the party in the House is harmonious and united in favor of hastening the restoration of the South. If impediments arise, they will come from the South itself. Congress is evidently desirous of facilitating reconstruction, and will neither sanction fresh penalities nor tolerate demands designed to prolong sectional exclusion.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that the present attitude of the party, as indicated by the action of the House on Wednesday, has been in some degree influenced by recent manifestations of Northern opinion. The Republican majority have learned from Mr. JOHNSON's experience the folly of attempting to cultivate crotchets and persevere in prejudices in defiance of public opinion. They see, doubtless, that the extreme Radicals are guides whom it is not safe to follow; and that the future power of the party is dependent on the practical success of its legislation. There is no escape from the dictum, that by its fruits it shall be judged. Nor is there any means of evading the responsibility it has assumed as the party by whose measures the Union is to be restored.

From this assumed relation of cause and effect, we derive the hope that the good sense and moderation of the party will be further shown when the results of the conventions and the subsequent voting shall be brought before Congress as the high court of revision. The same spirit which has now restrained Mr. STEVENS will then find useful exercise in pruning, correcting, perhaps in liberalizing the constitutions framed by the conventions. The anxiety now felt to quicken reconstruction and render it easy, will then take cognizance of its reality. The mere form will be valueless. To be permanent and sure, it must have vitality—the life which springs from justice and liberality as the guarantees of lasting peace.

For this ultimate test of republican statesmanship we wait patiently, with an expectation strengthened by the course now taken by Congress on the subject.

Debt Funding—Let Well Alone!

We have confidence that Congress will come out all right on finance and taxation; but it will not be through the ill-digested funding scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury, though backed by Senator SHERMAN'S Bill and Report. The plan of promising six per cent. in Gold, and paying but five per cent. to quiet State taxation, was regarded with no favor when proposed in the Secretary's Annual Report. Mr. SHERMAN will, we apprehend, fail quite as signally in his attempt, well meant it may be, to breathe popularity into it. Thus far its condemnation by the Press is general—we might almost say universal; and this but reflects the unfavorable opinion of financial men in Wall-street. The Bill may have its good points—it would be very strange, coming from so distinguished a source, if it should not have. One of these we referred to in advance of the Report, and some of our neighbors have since approved it—we mean the exchange and reëxchange of the new bonds for Greenbacks, and *vice versa*. This is plausible, and at first blush would seem to look to the expansion, or rather to the elasticity of the Legal-tender Currency, within the present lawful limit of $400,000,000 or $450,000,000, including the reserve to pay off the three per cent. Certificates, if demanded in Greenback Notes. But on more careful consideration there may be found grave reasons to doubt this useful effect, if not graver cause to fear the very opposite consequences to the money market. As Gold now stands, or even take it eight or ten points lower, the proposed five per cent. United States Consols—we call them five per cents because the additional one per cent. is no promise to the bondholder—would pay quite as much income, with infinitely less risk and trouble, as lending money to brokers and merchants on demand. Even when money is in extra request, the holders of the Consols who had been practically absorbing and reducing the volume of Greenback Notes, would be found a different class of people and of moneyed corporation than the ordinary lenders of money in Wall-street; nor could they be tempted into the street by the temporary advantage of getting full seven per cent. interest in place of six and a quarter per cent., (which their bonds would pay with gold at 125 per cent.,) or of six and three-quarters per cent., as at present, when gold is about 135 per cent. In other words, when the emergencies of trade or banking demanded more currency, in the shape of Greenbacks—all the National Bank Notes being already in use—the Consols could not be had to reëxchange for them. It might even happen that a large portion of them would have taken their flight to the other side of the Atlantic, or found a resting place in the vaults of the Savings' Institutions.

That the consolidation of the public debt into a single class of gold-bearing funded stocks, bearing not over five per cent. interest, is still a very desirable object for the Government admits of no question. To make such an effort successful we should not quarrel with an absolute long-date bond, although the privilege or option of redeeming or drawing for redemption at par, in gold, through a sinking fund, a given amount of the whole loan per annum, after ten years would be important as protecting the Government against an extravagant premium on the bonds hereafter when required for this fund. But the necessity for such consolidation is not so apparent as when it was first proposed by Mr. SHERMAN two years ago. Indeed, the present or comparative importance of the measure is overshadowed by its dangerous surroundings, besides being greatly diminished by the fact that the Government is now very near the end of its funding process. In April, 1866, this process had only reached $1,180,000,000 of the two thousand millions then and now contemplated as the probable maximum of our gold-bearing debt. The 7.30 per cents, fundable at maturity in 1867-68, or earlier in the discretion of the Secretary, amounted to the difference of $820,000,000, and other temporary debt and circulation to $827,000,000—or, less the balances in the Treasury, to $705,000,000. *Now*, the funding process has reached $1,860,000,000, and the 7.30 per cents outstanding are reduced to $285,000,000, and subject to further reduction by purchase, before they can mature next Summer, to about the difference of $140,000,000 yet to be added to the Gold-bearing Funded Debt. The other temporary obligations bearing interest in currency have nearly all been paid off or provided for, without disturbing the large balances in the Treasury, and the circulation and other demands free of interest reduced to a point at which the Secretary himself has signified his willingness to stop contraction. The entire present debt, outside the funded Stocks, and less the cash in the Treasury, is now $505,000,000, in place of $705,000,000 in April, 1866.

It is therefore clear from these figures that the main present purpose of the scheme of consolidation is to embrace all the 5-20s before they run to maturity, and even before the country returns to the specie standard, and also to revive and embrace a question of State taxation long since settled by the Supreme Court, and reaffirmed in all the loan acts under which the 5-20s were created. And here, we believe, begins what we termed the dangerous surroundings of Mr. SHERMAN's (or Mr. MCCULLOCH's) scheme. And we emphatically plead, in view of their possible, if not probable consequences, in favor of *the safer policy of letting well enough alone.* Our Debt funding will be at an end in less than seven months. Nearly nineteen-twentieths of the work has already been accomplished, and for the greater part in the 5-20 form. We earnestly protest against the disturbing elements which the scheme now recognizes—and which its predecessor in 1866 did *not* recognize—without reference to its failure or success, but upon the broad principle that the plighted faith of the Government should not be tampered with. We repeat our confidence in the good conduct of Congress on all such questions. The scheme under consideration has no chance of success; but even if ventured upon as an experiment upon the fears or interest of the 5-20 bondholders, we believe it would prove a signal failure, both at home and abroad. But the mistake of the Secretary and the indorsement of Mr. SHERMAN are not the less to be regretted.

The Manufacturers on Taxation—The Cleveland Convention.

The views pressed upon Congress by the National Convention of Manufacturers correctly express the prevailing opinions with regard to taxation. Hitherto bodies of this nature have sought relief through exceptional legislation. They have relied on the potency of high tariffs, and have prayed for help at the expense of the community. The Cleveland Convention shuns the rock ahead of class legislation, and while appealing for the repeal of internal taxes on manufacturing industry, affirms principles and foreshadows measures with which the interests of the entire country are identified. For this reason the movement cannot be pooh-poohed as sinister in its purpose or narrow in its policy. Its cause is the cause of every tax-payer, and the policy it recommends would bring benefits to all.

In the report adopted during the first day's session, the Convention affirms the injurious operation of the present system of taxation in depressing business and hampering productive industry, and adduces the experience of Europe as showing that the most simple system—the raising of revenue from a few sources—"will insure the most ease, economy and certainty of collection." It deprecates continued efforts to reduce the national debt, on the ground that the taxation essential to that course, if continued, "will exhaust and paralyze the resources and labor of the country," insisting very properly "that only when all the States of the Union are in a financial condition to pay their due share should the debt be reduced." These general utterances are unassailable. The facts on which they rest are notorious, and the conclusion they put forward has at least the merit of common sense to commend it to Congress.

The practical suggestions offered by the Convention may be stated with equal brevity. Assuming that the revenue under existing laws may be estimated at $150,000,000 per annum in excess of the wants of an economical administration of the Government, it is generally proposed that, excepting only stamp duties, the internal revenue tax on all manufactures and productions, other than luxuries, should be removed—thus "leaving all our industrial interests to expand unfettered." The sources named for the future supply of revenue are whisky, fermented liquors and wines, tobacco in all its forms, steamboat and railway receipts, bank, insurance and railway dividends and deposits, legacies and successions, licenses, stamps and brokers' sales of stocks and gold. The number of taxable heads is ample, but we are not sure that the list furnished by the Convention could not be improved. It is good, however, as an illustration of the simplicity which might be substituted for the present cumbrous system. And it implies, as the Convention distinctly acknowledges, much greater honesty and efficiency in the collection of revenue than the Government has yet been able to command. Subject to these qualifications, and with the restraint which it is proposed to put upon the Treasury in respect to the debt, there can be no doubt that the enormous reduction of fiscal burdens proposed by the Convention may be effected within the next fiscal year. If it be not effected, it will be because of negligence on the part of Congress, or inefficiency or corruption on the part of the Internal Revenue branch of the Treasury.

Mr. HOOPER, we trust, needs no fresh incentive to perseverance in his project for cutting down the revenue to a fixed estimate, and so compelling a corresponding reduction of public expenditures. That is the most effective, because the most direct plan for insuring economy and relief that has been introduced; none else makes certain the result at which all profess to aim. The statements and opinions of a body which, like the Cleveland Convention, embodies much of the enterprise and business energy of the North and West, should be serviceable to Mr. HOOPER, by demonstrating the necessity as well as the feasibility of the reduction which he has proposed.

Opening of the Mexican Congress.

The Mexican Congress, as we yesterday learned by telegraph, was opened on the 8th inst., in the City of Mexico, by President JUAREZ, whose opening speech seems to have been of a most admirable character, both in its treatment of the internal condition of the Republic and its relations with other countries. In returning to the hands of Congress the extraordinary powers which he has exercised since the beginning of French intervention, he will be enabled to enter upon the duties of the new Presidential term to which he was lately elected with all the legitimate authority of a Constitutional President.

The present Mexican Congress has immensely important work to perform. It must regulate and reconstruct many things that were thrown into confusion during MAXIMILIAN's brief reign. It must reduce the country to order, or see if some means cannot be discovered of putting an end to the endless rule of anarchy in Mexico. It must raise Mexico from bankruptcy and inaugurate a creditable and honorable financial system. It must put the military element into proper subordination. It must inaugurate numerous internal reforms and public improvements. It must make laws for encouraging the revival of commerce, and the mining and other internal industries of the country. The working out of the details of these vital and necessary projects, and carrying them into execution, require a high order of statesmanship, as well as fixed principle, among the members of the Mexican Congress.

The Liberal element is so strong in the present Congress that, if it possesses either ability or statesmanship, it will have no difficulty of carrying through such measures as will put Mexico in the way of regeneration. We shall watch its proceedings with profound interest, and shall constantly hope for the best results.

The Angola Catastrophe.

The terrible railroad catastrophe at Angola, in the western part of this State, turns out to have been even more destructive of life than was reported yesterday. There is now reason to fear that the slaughtered will not fall short of sixty. The personal horrors connected with the affair are even more heart-rending than in ordinary railroad catastrophes, and the appalling nature of the entire scene is too shocking for the imagination. The dead are out of all common proportion to the wounded, and, considering the circumstances, it is remarkable that a spark of vitality was found in any of the passengers. The unfortunate victims were not only burned to death, but the greater part of them were past all recognition. Our first report gave the statement that the accident was understood to have arisen from a defect in a rail; a later report says that the train struck an iron frog at a switch, and another report says that the disaster was caused by the breaking of a wheel. By one or other of these means the car was thrown from the track and precipitated over an adjacent embankment, with the ghastly results already mentioned. In any event, there is no doubt that there was culpability, horrible culpability, on the part of the managers and agents of the Lake Shore Railroad.

The charred remains of the entire body of murdered victims have, we suppose, been gathered up, and will probably be sent to their families. The surviving friends will forever mourn over their irreparable losses. There will be suffering of many kinds, for many long years to come in hundreds of hearts, because of the railway slaughter at Angora. For these things, it is out of the power of men to furnish reparation or remedy.

But we again add another to the thousand warnings and appeals we have made in times past in connection with these ever-recurring railroad disasters. We demand at once justice for the culprits, and the adoption of something like common precautions against the recurrence of such heart-rending outrages.

MINOR TOPICS.

Congress seems still inclined to create precedents for assuming to itself executive as well as legislative functions. On Tuesday last they very decidedly (116 to 34) passed Mr. GARFIELD's bill in the House, declaring that no officer of the army cashiered or dismissed from the service by sentence of a general court-martial, approved by the proper reviewing authority, shall ever be restored to the military service except by reappointment, confirmed by the Senate. This bill is very evidently directed at the one prominent case before the country; and as the only mode of restoring FITZ JOHN PORTER to the service would be by a new trial, a reversed verdict, a new "approval by the proper reviewing authority," and a new general order countermanding the one that dismissed him, this bill virtually makes the Senate the ultimate reviewing authority and commander-in-chief. Even granting a necessity for the precaution in the present instance (which is by no means established,) is it wise to make any single case the occasion of deranging the ordinary and natural operation of our system of military law?

We see it stated that a lunatic in Ohio has been driven to "make his home in a hollow log" by the belief, (in which it is said his insanity consists,) that the Government intends to "make all the rivers and creeks of a uniform depth and width." The poor fellow has evidently been reading the Reconstruction act, and has mistaken its meaning. It doesn't propose to equalize rivers and creeks. Somebody ought to explain this matter to him, so that he can come out of his hollow log. But what if everybody who falls into mistakes of this sort about the intentions of the Government, were to imitate his example! There wouldn't be "hollow logs" enough in the country to accommodate half of them.

It has been observed that Mr. DICKENS is more animated in his manner of reading in this City than he was in Boston, and people have explained this by saying that our audiences are more demonstrative and applauding than those of the New-England capital. Applause has always had a very powerful effect on public speakers. It inspired the eloquent fervor of the early Christian preachers whose sermons were almost always accompanied by the comments, cries and plaudits of their congregations. Of this custom the murmurs and grumbled suspirations of some places of worship are a natural remnant, at the present day. The Roman players honestly asked their audiences to give them their applause. A quietness of attention is very apt to disconcert or discourage most speakers and weary both their lungs and their minds. Applause, on the contrary, has the effect of wind on fire, and has been described by those who experienced it as the most needful and inspiriting element of oratory.

We are pleased to see that Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON delivered a speech in Massachusetts, the other day, in which he urged the Christian duty of "rendering to the whole South blessing for cursing and good for evil." We trust that WENDELL PHILIPS was among his listeners.

When a Congressman begins a speech on a practical business subject with the exordium that he wishes particularly to avoid politics, we are usually prepared for some pretty sharp political strokes. Senator DAVIS, of Kentucky, opened his remarks on the subject of the cotton tax, the other day, by saying he "considered this a matter that should not be treated in the interests of party," and immediately gave a smart personal slap to Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont. "Traveling on to political subjects," continues the record, "he characterized Mr. STANTON as the Haynau of America," spoke of GRANT's terms to LEE, administered a thrust about the rebels to Senator WILSON, which provoked "laughter," and wound up by "proceeding to denounce at some length the Republican Party for maladministration." This was an instance under the maxim we have already noted, and which, while it has some exceptions, will hold good as a safe general rule.

The transition state of the Pacific Railroad and the great importance of bringing about something like a permanent settlement of the Indian question, before next Summer, lays a pretty heavy responsibility on the shoulders of Senator HENDERSON, of Missouri. He, being Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, is looked to for practical suggestion in the matter. The best thing to be done first is that to which the Committee are awaiting Mr. HENDERSON's assent—the transference of the whole subject to the care of the War Department. A bureau, like that for the freedmen, (though now it would necessarily contain fewer volunteer officers in its organization,) placed under the charge of some old Indian veteran of the Plains, like Gen. HARNEY, would be administered more wisely, more in accordance with Indian human nature, and with far fewer frauds on both Government and Indian, than is possible under the present loose and irresponsible civil system. The character of military organization is more compact and effective, the connection between the head and the hands is more direct and prompt, the accountability of subordinates to superiors is more rigid, and the surveillance of all the parts from the centre is more constant and accurate than civil administration in this country can ever bring about. Turn the subject over to the War Department.

It is one of Gen. GRANT's best marks of greatness that he recognizes greatness in others. In all his official reports, the unstinted praise he lavished on his Generals—not as doing his work, but their own—was a notable feature. In the letter to the President, to which his name is attached, concerning the removals of STANTON and SHERIDAN, the same trait appears. How many men are there, ambitious of military distinction, who would take the pains to say of another already high in public esteem, "It fell to the lot of but few men to do as much against an armed enemy as Gen. SHERIDAN did during the rebellion, and it is within the scope of the ability of but few in this or any other country to do what he has done"? And we cannot think of many a one either, who being himself widely talked of as the "loyal" candidate for the nation's highest honors, would urge the retention of another in a great administrative trust. This freedom from petty jealousy leaves him always free to avail himself of the ablest counselors: he is not afraid of being overshadowed.

Some of the "interruptions" and remarks in the course of the great debate on Rome in the Corps Legislatif, were decidedly happy hits. Thus, when M. JULES FAVRE, who is somewhat of an agitator, had declared that if the Government had adopted another course on Rome "the agitators would have halted in their course," the Marquis DE PIRE sharply interrupted him by exclaiming: "Agitators never halt in their course; they die in final impenitence." The excellence of this must be confessed, even if it were not profoundly true. Again, when the same orator was passionately declaiming against the French Commandant at Rome for mowing down the Garibaldians after their virtual defeat, M. EUGENE PELLATAN exclaimed, "It was necessary to try the Chassepot rifles." Some of the Liberal interruptions of the Imperial orators were also sharp as bayonet points.

The London *Times* lately asserted that the convictions for crime in England are from six to ten times more numerous than those in France. Some of the other English papers try to controvert this; and, allowing that there may be some exaggeration in the statement, it is impossible not to see that the *Times* is mainly right, and that, socially speaking, the English have a more reckless tendency to lawless acts than the French. The London journals report a wonderful variety of robberies and other outrages in that city—or rather that nation in a city. English civilization is terribly at fault in its very centre; and the Fenians are not the worst feature of it, by any means, though bad enough. The journals say they want more police. The police have no panacea for such a disease. Punishment and repression never produced any great moral improvement in the world, though the world has been employing them from the beginning of time to the present day.

It is consoling to reflect that we are not alone in the misery of high prices. Many have urged that the salaries of our civil and military officers should be increased, because they represent so much less now than when first fixed by Congress. The British civil service in India seems troubled in a similar way. The development of progress there is rapidly adding to all expenses of living; seven millions sterling have increased the civil charges in as many years; and while the Government is put to this enormous increase of expenditure, the middle and lower ranks of the public service are grievously complained of as underpaid. The salaries remain what they were fifteen years ago, and are worth just half what they were then. Now, these are facts, but what do they mean? If the world's expenses not only keep pace with the world's money-making power, but keep just a little ahead all the time, how is the world ever going to get any richer?

In the necrology of the truly great of our day should be inscribed the name of the recently deceased ELIZABETH VERONIQUE—the fattest woman in Paris. If the figures of the Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* are correct, this must have been a female colossus; weight, 257 kilogrammes—say 560 pounds. Such an Alp of adiposity would have rehabilitated BARNUM's fortunes when at their extremist ebb; for surely, contrasted with this monstrosity, the common Connecticut and Kentucky fat girls, that have to be pried about with levers, sink to mere pigmies. This fat Parisian dame was enormous, it seems, even twenty years ago, since, in 1848, she demanded to represent "Liberty" in the national festival of May, on the ground that she was "5 feet 8 in height, weighed 200 kilogrammes, and could figure to more advantage than anybody else in that solemnity." Her claim was denied, it being doubtless thought, the same correspondent declares, that such an unbounded Liberty would degenerate into mere license. But "the glories of our blood and state are shadowy, not substantial things." And even this mass of avoirdupois, which might for a moment deceive one with its semblance of being a substantial thing, has dwindled away with the rest. So much for the female Lambert of Paris.

Our people are too apt to enthusiastically accept things probable as things proved. This is in no direction so manifest as in the prospective profits of mining enterprises; and of late there has been a strong disposition to enter unadvisedly and hastily upon the attempt to establish an American production of tin from the deposits reported in Missouri, Idaho and California. It is an ungracious task ever to discourage industry, but we cannot help thinking it would be the part of wisdom to make estimates with the largest possible margin in such an enterprise. The *American Journal of Mining*, in an article significantly entitled "Rice *vs.* Roast Beef," calls attention to the fact that the Dutch East Indian mines in Banca, with their Chinese laborers eating about 1½d. per day, have already half ruined the Cornwall tin interest, and Cornish miners cost far less than ours do. The economy and skill of English engineers and the cheapness of their labor not only would have to be overborne by great natural advantages and outlays of capital here, but also the Banca mines, which have never been really pressed in competition, would have to be surpassed in cheap production. This is too serious a matter to throw away money upon.

Journalistic.

We understand that the project of starting a new morning journal to be called the *Republic*, under the editorial conduct of Mr. C. A. DANA, has been abandoned. The parties concerned in it have purchased the *Sun*, one of the oldest and best established newspapers in the City. It has been very successful as the organ of the workingmen. It is to be edited, we learn, after the 1st of January by Mr. DANA, and its place of business will be transferred to the renovated building formerly known as Tammany Hall. We understand the price paid for the *Sun* was $175,000.

FINE ARTS.

Opening of the Society of American Painters in Water Colors.

The first annual exhibition of this Society was opened last evening at the National Academy of Design, the water colors filling the East Room and a large portion of the Corridor. For a first exhibition the display of paintings was exceedingly fine. There were works by SAMUEL COLMAN, WILLIAM HART, BOUGHTON, SMILIE, W. I. THOMAS, HARRY FENN and others, which merit close study and detailed criticism. This morning we have room only to note the fact of the opening and to give expression to the gratification which was felt by every one present on the occasion at the success achieved by the new Society in the first year of its existence.

Sale of the Artists' Fund Society.

The eighth annual sale of the pictures contributed by the members of the Artists' Fund Society will take place to-morrow evening, at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, where they may now be seen free of charge. The collection contains about one hundred pictures, by such artists as Huntington, Gifford, Hicks, Boughton, Parsons, Beard, Kensett, Brown, Hennessy, Mignot, and is, in many respects, the best offered for sale by this Society. Few opportunities occur for obtaining, at auction, such pictures as GIFFORD'S "New-Jersey Shore," HENNESSY'S "Fire in the City at Night," PARSONS' "Beverly Beach," and BEARD'S "Help a Fellow, Can't You?" The charitable object of the sale ought to commend it to the favor of the public, aside from the artistic value of the collection. Happily, in this instance, nearly all the pictures possess positive merits of their own to attract the attention of connoisseurs.

The "Ruggles Gems."

To-day will be sold, as may be seen by advertisement, those of the works of Dr. EDWARD RUGGLES which were left in possession of his widow at the time of his death. The character of this artist's paintings is so well known now to the general public and the world of art that it is unnecessary for us to say anything further than that this will be the last opportunity for obtaining any of them. The display of them at LEEDS' Art Galleries during the day will enable the public to form a judgment on the merits of the charming works now to be sold. The "Ruggles Gems" have in recent years been favorites as holiday and bridal presents, and it will be seen that some of the choicest pieces have been elegantly framed for use in this way.

Mr. Dickens' Readings.

Last evening Mr. DICKENS repeated his readings of *Nicholas Nickleby* and *Boots at the Holly-Tree Inn*. It is needless to say more than that he read with his accustomed power, and held his audience spell-bound for more than two hours. To-morrow evening Mr. DICKENS will read *Little Dombey* and the "Trial Scene" from *Pickwick*.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 19.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Among the Democratic politicians attracted hither by the changes pending in Federal offices, the subject of the next Presidential nomination is freely discussed. Previous to the publication of the President's Message puffing Gen. HANCOCK, Gen. DIX's name was mentioned, but now HANCOCK is talked of by them as much as GRANT is by the Republicans. The Pendleton men charge that SEYMOUR's letter declining the nomination was written for the purpose of "calling off the dogs"—to use . . iron words of his opponents—and freeing him from attack during the discussions of the merits of candidates, which will occur before the Convention is held. They also say that he will accept, if nominated, notwithstanding that letter, but feel confident that he will not have occasion to do so. Both the Pendleton men and Seymourites are at present willing to combine on HANCOCK, but the latter are violently opposed to DIX. STANBERRY's chances have dissipated into thin air in the light of recent events. KENDRICKS will be supported by the delegation from Indiana, and PENDLETON by the Ohio delegation, and HANCOCK will have a majority in all the other States. Such, at least, are the prognostications of the lobby at the White House.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Messrs. ALLISON of Iowa, LOGAN of Illinois, and HOOPER of Massachusetts, have been appointed a sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, to investigate the effectiveness of the different plans for measuring the amount of whisky manufactured in the distilleries of the country. The Committee at large is at present decidedly in favor of sustaining the Revenue Bureau in its order requiring the use of the "*Tice meter*" by liquor manufacturers. The Sub-Committee will sit during the holiday recess.

THE DESERTERS' RELIEF BILL.

After a protracted struggle to pass the Deserters' Relief bill in the House to-day, it was referred back to the Military Committee without instructions. Gen. GARFIELD, who had charge of the bill, had previously accepted an amendment providing that nothing in it should be construed for the relief of deserters to the enemy, which frees it from its most objectionable feature, and it will doubtless pass without serious opposition when it comes up again.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate passed the Deficiency Appropriation bill after a lengthy debate, which resulted in its amendment in unimportant particulars and prevented its final passage before the holidays.

EXTRA MILEAGE.

The House Judiciary Committee will not report on the question of allowing members of Congress extra mileage for the last session of the present Congress, until after the holidays, when it is supposed they will report against it.

A KENTUCKY CONTESTED SEAT.

The consideration of the case of Gen. SAM. MCKEE, of Kentucky, who is contesting the seat of JOHN B. YOUNG in the House, has been postponed in the Committee on Elections until after the holidays. The argument of the contestants was to have been heard to-day. Gen. MCKEE was a member of the last Congress, and is a Republican.

THE COMMITTEE ON ORDNANCE.

The joint Committee on Ordnance will hold sessions during the holiday recess, commencing on Saturday. They are at present examining the subject of the Amsterdam projectile fraud.

THE PETITION OF THE TRENTON LOYAL LEAGUE.

The Associated Press, a few days since, telegraphed a statement that Senator FRELINGHUYSEN had presented a petition from the Loyal League of Trenton, N. J., to prevent the reduction to the ranks of Gens. SICKLES and HOWARD. The document presented was a series of resolutions to the Loyal League of Trenton, N. J., indorsing the petition of the Loyal League of New-York, that Gens. SICKLES and HOWARD be still further retained as volunteers.

THE DELEGATE FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Col. CLEAVER, the Democratic delegate elect from New-Mexico, was to-day admitted to his seat in the House by the adoption of a report from the Election Committee to that effect. Mr. CHAVEZ, the Republican candidate, will now proceed in a formal manner to contest the seat. Col. CLEAVER was admitted because he had obtained from the Governor the regular certificate of election. Mr. CHAVEZ bases his claim to the seat on a charge, sustained by a certificate from the Secretary of the Territory, that the election of CLEAVER was fraudulently obtained through the counting of illegal votes. The debate on the question was quite exciting, but Mr. DAWES, the Chairman of the Committee, carried his point by a large majority.

THE HOLIDAY ADJOURNMENT.

The closing scenes in the House to-day were remarkable for the confusion which existed, and for the exhibition of malice on the part of a few Western Democrats who do not intend to go home for the holidays. An attempt was made to effect an agreement that no business should be transacted to-morrow, which failed, as Mr. ELDRIDGE gave notice that he would revive Mr. BOYER's resolution complimenting Gen. HANCOCK, and Mr. ROSS whispered so loud as to be heard in the galleries, that he intended to present a bill for the repeal of all the Reconstruction acts. The Republicans, a majority of whom intended to start for their homes to-night, were thus placed on nettles, and finally the House adjourned without any formal agreement. It is hardly probable that any business will be transacted to-morrow, as enough members have left to-night, or will have in the morning, to prevent a quorum.

GEN. SCHOFIELD.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, Commander of the First Military District, will shortly visit Washington for consultation with Gen. GRANT relative to matters in his Department.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

Gen. STEEDMAN left for New-Orleans to-night, and his friends have abandoned their attempts to supplant Commissioner ROLLINS, of the Revenue Bureau. Dr. FOWLER, of Illinois, and Gen. WISEWELL, of New-York, are the only remaining candidates for the office. The former has no chance whatever, but the latter is being pressed with great pertinacity at the White House. The President and

Secretary McCulloch are both, however, well satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Rollins conducts his Bureau, and repose the utmost confidence in his integrity and ability.

THE SANDWICH ISLAND TREATY.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following result of an analogical examination of the effects of the proposed treaty of Reciprocity with the Sandwich Islands—the trade of 1867 and the present United States tariff are taken as a basis:

Imports from Sandwich Island into the United States, year ending June 30, value $1,065,785; of which there is now free, $39,887; free by action of the proposed treaty, $634,258; total, $674,145. Would remain subject to duties now imposed, $319,640; total, $1,065,785. Exports from United States to the Sandwich Islands for the year ending June 30, 1867, value $866,387; freed at Sandwich Islands by proposed treaty, $639,106; remaining subject to duty, $182,646; uncertain from nature of classification, $44,635; total, $866,387.

THE TAX ON CRUDE SPIRITS.

Mr. McCullough, in response to a call of the House a few days since, returns the amount of tax on crude spirits received in the whole State of Illinois for six months up to Nov. 30, 1867, at less than $344,000, which is not a one hundredth part of the tax that ought to have been collected during that time. During the four months commencing Aug. 1, 1866, the single house of C. H. Curtis & Co., of Quincy, Ill., paid a tax on crude spirits of between $400,000 and $500,600.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from customs at the ports below named from Dec. 9 to 14th inclusive, were as follows:

Boston	$159.068 40
New-York	1,076,000 00
Philadelphia	70,265 75
Baltimore	99,489 43
New-Orleans, Dec. 1 to 7	66,991 28
San Francisco, Nov. 11 to 16	154,517 23
Total	$1,626,352 09

MINISTER TO EQUADOR.

It is said the President has tendered to Hon Thos. H. Ford, of Ohio, the nomination of Minister Resident to Equador.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Adjournment to Troy—The Judiciary Article—Work Accomplished thus far.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1867.

This question of adjournment has been disposed of to-day in a manner which was not only unexpected, but is not entirely free from its ludicrous aspects. The contest was supposed to be entirely between the two capitals of the State—its political and its commercial capital, but a rival whose pretensions were not deemed worthy of serious consideration has at the opportune moment stepped in, and most adroitly carried off the prize—swallowing the oyster and giving the shells to the two principal competitors. The Committee of which Mr. Stratton, of New-York, was Chairman, and which was appointed last week to ascertain what accommodations could be procured in the City of New-York or elsewhere, made its report this morning. It fell like a wet blanket on the hopes of the New-York party. The Committee undoubtedly had a strong bias in favor of that City; its Chairman resided there and was known to be most anxious to effect the removal of the Convention to the Metropolis, but it appeared that no accommodations beyond an armory or two, which were ill adapted to the purpose, had been tendered to the Committee. The Mayor had very civilly expressed his regret that he had no accommodations to offer and no money at his disposal to procure them. No other official seems to have taken any notice of the Committee whatever. Like any other Convention, temperance, women's rights, or what not, it was perfectly welcome to sit and deliberate in the City, but it must expect to pay its own bills. The resolution appointing the Committee confined it to an inspection of such quarters as should be tendered free of expense to the State; hence there was no inquiry made as to such buildings as were in the market. The contrast between the spirit manifested by the local authorities on this occasion and that which was exhibited two or three years ago when it was a question of removing the Legislature to New-York City was marked. Then the Supervisors in the most generous manner offered to make to the State authorities a free gift of the new Court-house, which didn't belong to them, and which had cost the tax-payers, nobody knows how many millions. It might open an interesting field of inquiry to go into the causes of this change of feeling, but want of space forbids. The Committee then produced the cordial invitation of the Mayor and corporate authorities of Troy, the reading of which produced a visible impression on the Convention. The rooms which were tendered appeared by the description to be in every way superior to anything in Albany outside of the State Capitol, and the municipal authorities pledged themselves to make every needed alteration to adapt them perfectly to the uses of the Convention. An effort was made to adhere to Albany, but it failed. New-York received a meagre minority, and the Convention then voted to go to Troy by about two to one. So the Trojans have got the Convention, and they seem as much elated about it as their ancient namesakes were when they dragged the wooden horse into the heart of their city. There has been about as much pulling and hauling in one case as in the other, but there need be no fear that the parallel will hold out any further as the Convention is a most conservative body and has no incendiaries in its ranks excepting, perhaps, a few ancient Barnburners, who are approaching the fossil stage of existence and whose fires have long since died out.

Seriously, it is felt that this step is a wise one. The Convention ought not to go far *from* Albany, where are the Departments and the State archives, nor should it remain *in* it while the Legislature is here. Mr. Evarts, who is most diligent in his attendance on the Convention, and is now taking the leading part which was expected of him, felicitously pointed out the disadvantages of the latter course. The arrival of the Legislature will bring here a crowd of shrewd and active politicians from the whole State, who, having little to do in the early days of the Legislature, would turn their attention to the new Constitution, and by the pressure which they would exert in the Convention, would warp the views of its members in many cases, and perhaps undo many of the best things that are already done. Troy is just at the right distance to avoid this disturbing influence, and these views must have forcibly struck the Convention, and tended to bring about the decision which was arrived at.

So to-morrow at noon the Convention takes another recess until the 14th day of January, when it will meet in Troy.

THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE.

This article has been before the Convention nearly all the forenoon, and it is expected that it will be completed and sent to the Committee on Revision by to-morrow noon.

THE WORK SO FAR ACCOMPLISHED.

A resolution was offered this morning looking to a publication of the articles so far passed upon and sent to the Committee on Revision. It is to be hoped that this will be done, and that the people of the State will take the opportunity which the recess will afford, to examine and judge the work that has thus far been done. I think it will both surprise and gratify them.

Associated Press Dispatches.

Albany, Thursday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Opdyke presented a memorial of George W. Rose, relating to suffrage in the City of New-York.

Mr. Hand presented a memorial of citizens of Broome County, relative to the State Medical Board.

Mr. Calahan presented two petitions on the subject.

The President presented a communication from Mr. A. J. Johnson, in reply to a communication heretofore presented by the members of the Board of Regents of the University.

THE CONVENTION GOING TO TROY.

Mr. Stratton, from the Committee appointed to secure a suitable hall in New-York or elsewhere for the sessions of the Convention after the 1st of January, reported that rooms could be secured in New-York, but that the Mayor of that City had stated that no power was vested in the City authorities to defray the expense of fitting up a hall suitable for the convenience of the Convention; that the authorities of the City of Troy offer a commodious hall, and propose to fit up the same as the Convention may desire, free of expense to the State.

Mr. Folger, from the same Committee, offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention accept the courteous and cordial invitation of the municipal authorities of the City of Troy to provide rooms suitably fitted up and furnished for the future sessions of the Convention.

Resolved, That this Convention will adjourn on Friday, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, to meet on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the morning, in the hall tendered by the authorities of the City of Troy.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to arrange with the Mayor and Common Council of Troy for placing said rooms in such order as will adapt them to the uses of the Convention.

Mr. Evarts thought it would be best to accept the cordial invitation tendered by the authorities of the City of Troy.

Mr. Morris moved as a substitute that the Convention adjourn on Friday, to meet on the second Tuesday in January, in the Seventh Regiment Armory, New-York, which was lost by 48 votes.

Mr. Bell moved to substitute "Albany" in the place of Troy, wherever it occurs in Mr. Folger's resolutions.

At the request of Mr. Folger, the question was first taken on the second resolution, as proposed to be amended by Mr. Bell, and it was lost by 54 to 63.

The question was then taken on the first resolution to accept the invitation of the Troy City authorities, and it was adopted by 84 to 31.

The remainder of Mr. Folger's resolutions were then adopted by 90 to 17 votes.

Mr. Merritt moved to reconsider. The motion was laid on the table.

The President announced the following committee to superintend the fitting up of rooms in the City of Troy: Messrs. Hitchcock, Francis S. Townsend and the Secretary.

A resolution of thanks to the city authorities of Albany, for the offer of the Common Council Chamber, was adopted.

CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Mr. Van Campen offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revision be instructed to amend section one of the article on corporations other than municipal, by striking out the words, "No consolidation of railroad corporations shall be authorized by the Legislature, where the aggregate capital shall exceed twenty millions of dollars," and insert the following: "The Legislature shall not authorize the consolidation of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company with the Hudson River, Harlem and New-York Central Railroad Companies, or with either of them, nor of railroad corporations running parallel in competing lines," and that said section so amended shall be reported by the Committee when the said Committee shall make their report to the Convention.

Debate arising the resolution was laid on the table.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Mr. Graves offered the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention it is the duty of the Legislature at its next session to provide a permanent place, to be called "The Soldiers' Home for the disabled soldiers and sailors of the State of New-York."

The resolution was laid on the table.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of the article on the Judiciary.

BROOKLYN CITY COURTS.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, the City Court of Brooklyn was placed on a similar basis with the local courts in New-York City and Buffalo.

An amendment was also adopted providing that Justices of the Supreme Court and all other Judges recognized by this Constitution, shall not hold their office after they shall have reached the age of 70 years.

The Convention then took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the article on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Chesebroth, original jurisdiction of the County Courts was extended to all cases where the amount claimed does not exceed $1,000.

On motion of Mr. Folger, the following additional section was adopted:

Courts of Special Sessions shall have such jurisdiction of offences of the grade of misdemeanors as may be prescribed by law.

The session was mainly occupied in discussing general amendments, but without perfecting the Judiciary article.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE SURRENDER OF CONGRESS.

Lecture by Wendell Phillips at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Wendell Phillips delivered his lecture on the "Surrender of Congress" last evening, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, before a small audience. He was introduced by Mr. Henry B. Stanton, and after making his usual allusions to the superior merits of the Lyceum system of lecturing, the nature of the early Anti-Slavery controversy, and the shortcomings of Mr. Seward in particular, arrived at the subject on which he was advertised to speak, "The Surrender of Congress." He said Congress had been two long years engaged with the avowed object of checkmating the President, on the ground that he could not be trusted; they had been avowedly and incessantly at work building up a machine which omitted the President from all the powers which the Constitution endowed him with, on the ground that the individual who holds the office could not be trusted with those powers. And when we said: "Why don't you strangle him? Why don't you cut off his head?" they said the people would not bear it, and they were going to simply follow the policy of checkmating the President. But in following that policy they had forfeited all the support and sympathy of the people. The policy had not answered its intended purpose. The moment that the President looked upon the statute passed over his head by a two-thirds vote, and undertook to trample upon it, and defy Congress—to take the very man in whose behalf, and for whose protection the Civil Office Protection bill was passed, Edwin M. Stanton, and put him out of office, Congress was guilty of his removal. He would not bet a six-pence that Congress would put him back again. When the English Parliament met in the days of Charles First, the very first hour of its session it took up in five minutes the act that the King had undertaken to violate, and it listened to nothing; it neither adjourned nor appointed any committee until it had asked, "Where is the law which we passed at the last session?" And if Andrew Johnson had not cowed Congress, their first voice would have been, "Where is Stanton? There is but one War Secretary in the eyes of the law, and his name is Stanton." And no paper coming from the War Department without his signature would have been acknowledged by Congress. In 1865 and 1866, when the heart of the nation burned hottest against the President, negro suffrage could have been carried, but Congress had not the courage to vindicate even its own dignity, and it was defeated. If there was any logic in two years; if there was any inference to be drawn from the events of the past two years, it was impeachment. But Congress had surrendered to the President and had given him the mastery of the logic in relation to the removal of Stanton. Because if there was any action robbing him of his constitutional powers, the result was impeachment; and when they ignored the result, they denied the logic. Congress was ruled by a dozen men whose name nobody knew, but who, holding the balance of power, undertook to drag the ermine of those noble men that were trying to leave a noble name, down into their kennel. Congress was nothing—even the leaders of the Republican Party were nothing. He did not believe that a corner grocery politician from Tennessee could checkmate the American people. It was because the Republican Party in 1864, for the sake of conciliation—God curse conciliation to the bottomless pit—[applause]—it has been the nightmare of the American people—to conciliate somebody, we put our hands down into the mud of Tennessee and brought up this man. He did not do any harm. The sot who staggered home in the morning twilight did not do any harm—it was the Senator that sat down side by side with him that did the harm. It was the Grants and Stantons, who, in the hour when the people in their anxiety were trying to peer into Mr. Andrew Johnson to find out whether he were rebel or friend, that did the harm. That was the laudanum that made us dead. It was Ulysses S. Grant that made Johnson President to-day. The hardest sight to-day was the attitude of the nation before that successful soldier. He would not take a leaf from his laurels, but they had lived to see ninety-nine out of a hundred journals praise the reticence of an American statesman. He could understand reticence at Moscow. An Emperor had a right to be reticent, but here were 20,000,000 of people who did not condescend to ask Gen. Grant, "Sir, on what line do you fight it out?" [Applause.] He does not tell us where he is going to lead us. We loved Lincoln because his face was toward the light, and he was always wiser to-morrow than to-day. But we have exchanged him for a man who is incapable of either forgetting or learning. And now it was proposed to give us a man who did not know which way he looked. The speaker argued that because Gen. Grant was reticent he was incompetent, or at least not to be trusted until he declared himself.

American Pianos at the Paris Exposition.

INCONTROVERTIBLE PROOFS OF THE HIGHEST AWARD TO STEINWAY & SONS.

The following official documents prove beyond a doubt that the Highest Award within the power of the International Juries to bestow was by their *unanimous verdict* accorded to Messrs. Steinway & Sons, and that the *ribbon* of the Legion of Honor, obtained individually by a member of another American piano firm, *upon his own personal application for the same*, from the Emperor, was not (as persistently and falsely asserted) recommended by either Class or Group Jury or Imperial Commission:

Paris, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition. First on the list in Class X. MELINET,
President of the International Jury.

GEORGE KASTNER, AMBROISE THOMAS, ED. HANSLICK, F. A. GEVAERT, J. SCHIEDMAYER, } Members of the International Jury.

Stuttgart, Aug. 15, 1867.

I certify herewith that the Jury of the International Exhibition in Paris, as well as the group of jurors, have *unanimously* acknowledged the pianos of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, of New-York—consisting of grand, square, and upright pianos—to be *superior* to those of Messrs. Chickering & Sons, of Boston; and that on this account the first large gold medal has been awarded to Messrs. Steinway & Sons for America.

J. SCHIEDMAYER,
Member of Jury Class X, Member of Chamber of Commerce, &c., &c.

Sworn to before and certified by Emil Klanprecht, United States Consul for the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, dated Stuttgart, August 16, 1867.

Royal Conservatory of Music, Director's Office, Brussels, Sept. 18, 1867. }

Messrs. Steinway & Sons:

In answer to your letter of the 15th inst., I have to declare that my position does not permit me to let you know the contents of my report before its official publication, but I cannot refuse to join my declaration to the one of my honorable colleagues of the Jury of Class 10 of the Universal Exposition in Paris, dated July 20, that the *First Gold Medal* for the American Pianos has been given to you by the *unanimous* vote of this Jury, confirmed by the Second Group Jury, as well as the Superior Council of the Presidents (Imperial Commission.)

I declare, furthermore, that neither the Jury of Class 10, nor the Second Group Jury, nor the Superior Council of Presidents, have asked the decoration of the Legion of Honor for Mr. Chickering, as such a demand was not within their province. Accept, gentlemen, my high regards. The Reporter of Class 10. FETIS,
Director of the Conservatory of Brussels.

From the official report of Dr. E. Hanslick, member of the Jury on Musical Instruments, Class 10, Paris Exposition, to the Imperial Government of Austria, we quote:

"The system of recompenses at the French Exposition was organized much more rational and efficient than at the last English Exhibition. The London Commission of 1862 had but one single class of medals at their disposal, thus mediocrity was necessarily classed with the highest degree of merit. In Paris, however, there were four gradations, viz., gold, silver and bronze medals and honorable mentions. In the sessions held by the Juries every point of merit was investigated and discussed in the most conscientious manner; further, the Juries did not only vote what kind of a medal each successful exhibitor should be awarded, but also what position he was to occupy upon the list of the gold, silver and bronze medals according to his relative merits."

The foregoing official documents are submitted to the public by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, in proof and confirmation of what they have advertised since July 1, 1867, when the decisions were communicated to exhibitors—that Steinway & Sons received the *First of the Gold Medals*, the highest award at the disposal of the Jury, the only tribunal authorized and appointed to decide upon the merits of the pianos at the Exposition.—*New-York Evening Express.*

Mrs. Mary Howitt says: "The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine is a realization of all her imaginings of household fairies, and good hard-working brownies."—*Express.*

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"A good sewing-machine lightens the labor and promotes the health and happiness of those at home." For family use Grover & Baker's is the best, and therefore the most desirable for a holiday present.—*Advertisement.*

The American Society of Painters in Water Colors will open their first annual exhibition at the Academy of Design, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., on Friday, Dec. 20, 1867.—*Advertisement.*

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We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

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The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail, by
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NONE BUT THE VERY BEST.

A splendid stock of fine Nickle Silver and White Metal Plated Goods, elegant in design, perfect in workmanship and superior in quality—prepared expressly for the Holiday demand—all of our own manufacture and fully warranted by our well-established trade-mark.
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Fine Silver-Plated Ware.—Preparatory to a change in our firm Jan. 1, we offer *at retail*, at reduced rates, during the month of December, our entire stock consisting of the finest quality of Nickel Silver and White Metal Plated Goods; also Pearl and Ivory handled Table Cutlery. HIRAM YOUNG & CO.,
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COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

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The undersigned, agents for Borel & Courvoisier, of Neufchatel, have just received instructions to close out the balance of their large stock of Gold and Silver Watches

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ During the Holidays only.
QUINCHE & KRUGLER,
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Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

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Rupture and Hernia positively and permantly cured by a new principle. The heaviest cases held while the cure is being effected with no pressure on the back or pubis bone. Steel springs and other uncomfortable harness done away with. By this discovery the worst cases can be cured, no matter how long standing. Call and examine, free of charge, or send by mail, ten cents, for pamphlet. Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York City.

A Great Offer for the Holidays.—WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 pianos, melodeons and organs of six popular makers, and take one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments, for rent, and rent money applied if purchased.

A Household Word, the Best, the Only reliable, the cheapest. Try it. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED *(new style)* Hair Restorer or Dressing, *(in one bottle.)* My wife and children prefer it. Every druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

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Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Lace and Nottingham Window Curtains retailed at wholesale prices during the Holidays.
TERHUNE & BRETT, No. 141 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

Wright—Howard.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1867, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 180 Washington-av., Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, Capt. David F. Wright, of New-York, to Lucy A., daughter of William Howard, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Boyd—Irwin.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, by Rev. J. N. Boyd, assisted by Rev. Charles Beattie, Samuel M. Boyd to Mary O., daughter of D. B. Irwin, of Middletown, N. Y.

Esselstyn—Hogeboom.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 17, by Rev. J. McClellan Holmes, Herman Vedder Esselstyn, Esq., to Margaret, daughter of Hon. Henry Hogeboom, of Hudson.

Keeler—Van Amringe.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., William M. Keeler to Rebecca Budd, youngest daughter of Wm. F. Van Amringe, Esq., all of this City.

Marvin—Bradbury.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Thos. S. Hastings, of New-York, assisted by Rev. Dr. E. J. Newlin, of Hazleton, Penn., Willis B. Marvin, of New-York, to Lilla M., daughter of Wm. B. Bradbury, Esq., Montclair, N. J.

Parkin—Baldwin.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Washburn, Henry H. Parkin to Cora M., daughter of the late Judge Baldwin, of Syracuse.

Smith—Brown.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at the M. E. Church, by Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, assisted by Rev. R. W. Dickinson, D. D., James F. D. Smith, of Kingsbridge, to Fannie B., daughter of Benjamin Brown, Esq.

Titus—Russell.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D., N. Hallock Titus, of Cornwall, Orange County, to Ruth Newberry, daughter of Capt. W. H. Russell, of this City. No cards.

DIED.

Cornell.—At Rondout, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, Isabella Grant, wife of Joseph Cornell.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, on Saturday, Dec. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Cashow.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Dec. 19, Thomas U., eldest son of John and Hester Cashow, aged 24 years and 3 months.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

Dunderdale.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, Forbes Dunderdale, aged 50 years.

The funeral will take place from Dr. Spears' Church, corner of Clinton and Amity sts., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

Gale.—On Tuesday, Dec. 17, of apoplexy, William Gale, of this City, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday morning, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison-av. and 35th-st., without further invitation.

Gelston.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, Eleanor, wife of James H. Gelston, aged 65 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 239 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Smith.—At his residence, in Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., on the morning of his 84th birthday, Dec. 17, Capt. Ezra Smith.

Strange.—In College Point, L. I., on Thursday morning, Dec. 19, Samuel Strange, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Chapel, College Point, L. I., on Saturday, Dec. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M. Flushing trains leave Hunter's Point at 8½ and 9½ A. M.

☞ London papers please copy.

Tillotson.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, John C. Tillotson, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the Collegiate Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., this day, (Friday,) the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment.

Turner.—On Friday, Dec. 6, in the City of Mexico, Capt. Edward W. Turner.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Underhill.—On Fourth Day, 18th inst., Mary Underhill, relict of Isaac Q. Underhill.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Purchase Meeting-house, on Seventh Day next at 12 o'clock. Carriages at Portchester on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New-York.

Waterman.—In Farrington, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 15, of typhoid fever, Warren Waterman, aged 44 years.

Wood.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 17, Mary Garrison, wife of J. Wardell Wood, and daughter of Thos. S. Shepard, of this City, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st.

Young.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, George Young, aged 49 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 766 8th-av., on Saturday at 12 o'clock.

☞ relatives and friends of Admiral Palmer are invited to attend his funeral from the Navy-yard, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, the 21st inst.

Commandant's Office, Navy-yard, New-York, Dec. 19, 1867. }

Rear Admiral James S. Palmer, U. S. Navy.—The remains of Rear-Admiral James S. Palmer, U. S. Navy, brought home in the U. S. steamship *Susquehanna*, will be conveyed to the Commandant's house, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, and the funeral services will be performed at that place.

The officers of the navy, army and marine corps, and the friends of the deceased, are invited to attend punctually at 11 A. M. on Saturday, the 21st inst.
CHAS. H. BELL,
Rear-Admiral U. S. N., Commandant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PLATED WARE.

We offer, until the 1st of January, our large assortment of Rich Silver Plated Ware, at prices well worthy the attention of purchasers.
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.

"THE RUGGLES GEMS."

At the repeated solicitations of friends, Mrs. Ruggles, widow of the late Dr. Ruggles, offers a collection of the above remarkable works for sale, by auction, this evening, FRIDAY, Dec. 20, at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway. This collection comprises some of the choicest works ever executed by Dr. Ruggles, embracing every variety of subject. These charming pictures give evidence of a greater versatility of style than any works of this late eminent artist that have hitherto been exhibited to the public.

These artistic Gems, for years past so popular as holiday and bridal presents, are eminently adapted to the present season. This will be the last opportunity for obtaining them.

The works may be seen all day at the Leeds Art Galleries.

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CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, SORE lips, &c., cured at once by the use of HEGEMAN'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine; keeps the hands soft in the coldest weather. See that you get the genuine. Sold by Druggists.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF BOSTON, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M. on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:45 A.M.; Stations C, O and D, 8:30 A.M.; Stations E and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M.
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ARTISTS' FUND SALE OF PICTURES, SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½. See auction column.

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THE CHAPLET OF PEARLS. Author of "Heir of Redclyffe."
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FOR JANUARY, 1868.

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UNRETURNING.
THE CAFES OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—Illustrations.—Champ de Mars—Cafés Illuminated—Restaurant de la Ville de Paris—Mexican Chocolate—The Austrian Saloon—The English Saloon—The Japanese Saloon—The Russian Café—Arab Café—The Swiss Chalet—In front of the Tunisian Café—The American Café—Soda Water—The Turkish Bazar.
HOLOCAUST.
MEMOIR OF BABYLON.—Illustrations.—The Hanging Gardens—The Babylonian Embassadors—Achan's Tent—Parsondas at the Cottage—Zedekiah sent to Babylon—By the Rivers of Babylon—Zedekiah in Prison—Cyrus entering Babylon.
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I. TRICKS OF PRESIDENT-MAKING. By the Editor.
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PRESIDENT WOOLSEY'S COMMEMORATION OF PRESIDENT DAY, of Yale College, may be found in the October number of the NEW-ENGLANDER. Price of the October number, $1. Address W. L. KINGSLEY, New-Haven, Conn.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held at No. 397 Hudson-st. on THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order. JOHN KEYSER, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, DAVID J. OAKLEY, } Secretaries.

THE BROOKLYN POISONING CASE

Inquest on the Bodies of Mrs. Fall and Her Daughter Resumed—A New Phase in Mr. Price's Life—The Mystery Not Cleared Up.

The inquest on the bodies of Mrs. FALL and daughter, poisoned at their residence, No. 307 Atlantic-street, was resumed yesterday. *Louisa Kuchenbacker*, of Ninth-street, New-York, was first sworn: She deposed that she resided at No. 307 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, but removed from there to her present residence, on the 18th December, 1867; knew the deceased and child; first saw Mr. Price on the day Mrs. Fall fell down stairs; saw Mrs. Fall in her room, when conveyed there, after having fallen down stairs; she was insensible and in convulsions, was gritting her teeth and clenched her hands; remained in that condition about half an hour; then opened her eyes and went off again; she laid quiet but was moaning all night; was there when the doctor prescribed for her, and gave her daughter money to go for medicine; on the day of Mrs. Fall's death met Mrs. Johnson weeping, and on asking her why she did so, first heard of the unfortunate occurrence; saw the dead bodies; they were clasped in each other's arms, and were covered up; the covering was a little twisted, as if some one had turned round and took the clothes with her; after that, and before the Coroner arrived, the clothes were disturbed; the day Mrs. Fall died, witness heard a moaning about five o'clock in the morning; the noise was like a woman's voice, and sounded frightfully; heard it distinctly, and thought it was in the neighboring house; called her husband's attention to it, and opened the window to see what was the cause, but heard nothing; the moaning continued at intervals until half-past six; voices could be heard from the next house; did not think the noise came from the neighboring room underneath, because little Jenny Fall said her mother was better.

Charles Ritter, No. 225 Atlantic-street, deposed that he was a druggist; never sold any strychnine to Mrs. Fall or anybody else in his store.

William F. Webber, druggist, No. 23 Joralemon-street, gave similar testimony.

William Caple, No. 113 West Thirty-ninth-street, New-York, deposed that he kept a butcher's shop in Henry-street in 1862; knew the deceased; let her rooms in his house at that time; she had one child, and represented herself as being married, but did not live with her husband; she said her husband was mate of the vessel on which Gordon, the slaver, was hung; got references as to her character, and having made the necessary inquiries was told she was a good woman; everything went on right until one day she came into his store, baby in arms; she was trembling, and asked for a glass of ale; she said that Dr. Price had met her in the street and threatened her life and she had to get a policeman to see her home; twelve months ago she went to England, taking Jenny with her; was gone seven months, and returned in July or August; on her first arrival she stopped at the Stevens House; took the child to board, as she was going to take care of a Mrs. Byatt; refused to take any pay for the child, as Mrs. Fall had done him many favors; last saw her alive on Saturday week; she came to his house, and mentioned having fallen down stairs, and that she had another fit similar to one a year before; asked whether she fell down or threw herself down, but no reply was given; she drank some tea and ate some toast; said she had not taken so much for the past three weeks; asked witness to take her furniture—that she was indebted to him more than the value of it, said she felt "like taking her life," because all her friends were going back on her, among the rest Mrs. Rich, Mrs. Havenmyer and a Mrs. Mac; before she left put some muslin in her bag, and told Jenny if she felt worse to tell him; Mrs. Fall bade them all "good-bye" in a most affectionate manner, kissing the children repeatedly; witness' daughter remarked that Mrs. Fall had given her some presents last year; but deceased answered she would make no Christmas this year; she again asked witness to take her furniture away, and that if he did not see her again he would hear from her; she then left, and Mrs. Caple remarked that she believed Mrs. Fall "was going to make away with herself;" when in Europe she went by the name of Mrs. Falls; when living on Henry-street she said she was employed cleaning Mr. Price's store, and she frequently bought beef-teak to cook for that gentleman; Mrs. Fall always treated her children kindly; Mrs. Fall told witness that her mother had told her if anything happened to her, to leave little Jenny with him.

Mrs. Margaret Johnson was recalled, and said she never heard Mrs. Fall wish she were dead.

Morris Cohen, No. 309 Atlantic-street, deposed that on the Sunday night in question he woke up about three or four o'clock and heard a moaning in the next house; only a wall divided his bedroom from Mrs. Fall's.

Wm. George Hart swore to a conversation with Mr. Price at the Station-house after that gentleman's arrest. This has been already published in the TIMES.

This concluded the evidence, and this day at 1:30 o'clock P. M. the jury will bring in their verdict.

Internal Revenue Affairs.

There was no meeting of the Metropolitan Board yesterday. With reference to the seizure of fictitious wines, no new developments have as yet transpired. A consultation of officers was held in Collector SHOOK's office, in the afternoon, to determine the amount of tax which should be collected from the manufacturers. The amount will be fixed to-day and handed to the Assessor. It is believed all the cases will be disposed of in a few days, either by the owners paying the tax, or through some legal process.

FINANCIAL

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OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks, which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hyko Silver Mining Company, for the election of thirteen Trustees, will be held at the office of the Columbia Insurance Company, No. 161 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M.
A. L. BROWN, Acting Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Pah-Ranagat Valley Silver Mining Company for the election of seven trustees will be held at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall-st., on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock.
A. L. BROWN, Acting Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.
Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.
Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81...	107½	108	10-40 Cou........	100⅞	101⅛
Coupon 1881..	112½	112⅝	Gold	133⅝	134
5-20 Regist'd '62.	104⅝	105	June 7.30.........	104⅝	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	108⅝	108⅝	July, 7.30	104⅝	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105	105⅛	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	105⅝	105⅞	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	108	108⅛	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 Coupon, '67..	108	108⅛	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115⅝	115⅞
10-40 Reg..........	100⅝	101			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Dec. 19, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $32 95 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $2 35 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.
ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA.
The Seven per Cent. interest coupons (bonds of 1862) due Jan. 1, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
The coupons due 1st January next from bonds issued or granted by the State of Missouri, in aid of railroads, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) will be paid on presentation after that date at this bank.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 14, 1867.
THE STATE OF GEORGIA PROPOSES to exchange for her bonds bearing 5 or 6 per cent. interest, due in 1868, 1869 and 1870, 7 per cent. secured by mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, due in 1886, on the following terms: Bonds due in 1868, subject to a deduction of 1 per cent.; those due in 1869, of 2 per cent.; those due in 1870, of 3 per cent.
The sum total of mortgage bonds after such exchange, will be 3,600,000, being the full amount authorized. Holders desiring to make the exchange, will notify Jno. Jones, State Treasurer, Milledgeville, Ga. By order of the Governor,
JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full in gold coin, on and after that date at the banking house of FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TEUSDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 16, 1867.
COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st January, 1868, will be paid at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
GEO. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Dec. 5, 1867.
THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Tennessee, falling due on the 1st day of January, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FORTY DIrectors and three Inspectors of Election, of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868. Poll will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 10, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due on the 1st of January, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE SACRAMENTO Valley Railroad Company's bonds, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the banking-house of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 24 Nassau-st.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Agent and Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

"HYKO SILVER MINING COMPANY."—5,000 full-paid shares of the capital stock of this company for sale by NEWTON, RUSSELL & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTER.

BROWNE'S STANDARD PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS AND WINDOW BANDS

Totally exclude cold, wind, rain and drafts from doors and windows of every description. Those invaluable Strips, having stood the test of six years on some of the most superb public and private buildings in the United States and Canadas, need no further recommendation.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
NO. 62 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Agents wanted South and West.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.
DIVIDEND NO. 15.
The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution, dated Dec. 4, 1867, declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. on account of principal of Registered Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds. Said dividend will be paid to the holders of said bonds at the office of Messrs WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The bonds must be presented for examination before the payment of the dividend, in order that they may be verified.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, HENRY GRINNELL, SHERIDAN WAIT, } Trustees of the I. and M. C. Bonds.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1867.
NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of the Government tax, has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Company, and to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, on the 2d day of January next; to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York; and to the stockholders registered in Cleveland at the office of the Treasurer, by check on New-York or funds current in Cleveland, as the stockholders may respectively elect at the time of receiving their dividend. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 21st inst., until the 3d day of January next. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO., No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Dec. 19, 1867.
NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three Dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of December instant, by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed the 26th day of December to reopen the 3d of January.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors held this day, it was
Voted, That a dividend of five dollars per share, free of Government tax, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of January next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 24th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City; and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.
Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 24th inst. until the 1st of January next.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., free from United States Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, 21st December instant, and reopened on the morning of Friday, 3d January, 1868.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. 4TH-AV. & 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., December 23, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 6th day of January, 1868. C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after January 2, 1868.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1867.—The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of Jan. 2, next.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

BULLION CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—A dividend has been declared payable Jan. 1, 1868, to stockholders of that date. Payable in Boston at the office of the Company, No. 19 Lindall-st., and in New-York at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. J. P. WHITNEY, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
The usual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS COMMENCES next on Jan. 1, 1868, and dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from that date, the same as principal.
SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS, FROM $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,
Between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on Deposits.
Free from Government Tax.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
Opposite Cooper Institute,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, ALLOWED on deposits from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.
Six per cent. allowed, free of tax, on sums from $1 to $5,000. HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
Books in English, French and German.
ASSETS, $4,360,418 62.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
An extra interest will also be paid at the same time, of one-half of the above rates. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly.
The Bank will be open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.
INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.
Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.
The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and firm of LOUIS NATHAN & MAURICE, for the purpose of conducting a general commission merchants' business with England in exports and imports.
LOUIS J. NATHAN,
N. MAURICE.
Offices No. 48 Broad-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
Represented in Liverpool by HY. FUGE & CO., No. 4 [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A VALUABLE water front on the East River, opposite 34th-st., by order of the Supreme Court.
The property of the Marine Railway Company, at Hunter's Point, L. I., between West 7th and West 8th sts., beginning 100 feet west of West-av., and running thence westerly 775 feet to the extreme line of the water grant, with a front and rear width of 200 feet, embracing the whole block between the above two streets.
One-half of the pier on West 7th-st., 210 feet long, just rebuilt; 20 feet of water alongside.
An outer block for a pier on West 8th-st.
Brick buildings 82 feet front, shed 100 feet long, and four shops.
An engine built by Corliss & Nightingale, 14 inch cylinder and 4 feet stroke, with boilers of surplus steam power.
Two tracks or ways for hauling out vessels, the largest of which has taken out steamers near 400 feet long, and the smaller ways capable of hauling out vessels of 900 tons, and now in successful operation with a business and reputation that could be continued profitably by a purchaser. Powerful machinery, chains and appurtenances connected with the ways, all in good order except the ground tracks of the large ways.
A superior diving-bell with its fixtures.
Additional buildings can be erected on the ground, and the surplus steam power used for manufacturing in the present buildings without interfering with the present business. The whole property as it is will be sold on reasonable terms.
Apply to WM. TYSON & W. H. MAILLER,
Receivers, No. 108 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English-basement house in West 38th-st.; bargain at $21,500.
Also, four-story brown-stone high-stoop in West 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; first-class, $40,000.
Also, four-story brown-stone high-stoop in St. Mark's-place; first-class house, $27,000.
Also, four-story brown-stone high-stoop in West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. College lease.
Permits of HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, 19 rooms, in West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MODEL FARMS NEAR RAHWAY, N. J.—Valuable improved farms, some as low as $100 per acre, and many of them within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York City. Houses and lots in Rahway, Elizabeth, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, for sale, and a small number to let. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—NOS. 666 AND 668 LEXINGTON-AV.—two beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements and in complete order; can be seen without permit at any time. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

NEAR THE TIMES OFFICE.—TO LEASE, the two buildings No. 22 Spruce-st., and No. 181 William-st., forming an L and adjoining on the rear. Possession May 1. Apply to C. R. CHRISTOPHER, No. 8 Wooster-st.

UNION-SQUARE.—TO LET OR LEASE—THE house No. 27 East 14th-st. two doors from Union-square, between Union-square and 5th-av. Apply to W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 838 Broadway, before 10 A. M. or after 1 P. M., No. 473 Broadway.

49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—TO LET—A four-story brown-stone front house, furnished or unfurnished; or a family or party of four or five adults can be accommodated with board; family small; strictly private. Address Box No. 1,194 Post-office.

TO LET.—BROOKLYN—GENTEEL THREE-story extension dwelling, No. 108 Ryerson-st.; good order and neighborhood; all modern conveniences; possession. Apply on premises, or to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 337 Fulton-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR UNION-square to rent to a private family. Apply to W. H. LEROY, No. 54 William-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENdidly lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.

A small family having more rooms than needed, will let one or two nicely-furnished on second floor to gentlemen only, without board; house convenient to cars, on west side of town. Address B., Box 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AND QUIET FAMILY for the Winter, a suite of four or five neatly furnished rooms with a private family; must have conveniences for light housekeeping, and not above second floor. Address, with full particulars and terms, W. H. B., Box No. 53 New-York Post-office.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require, would accommodate a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board; house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 506 7th-av., corner of 41st-st.

TWO LADIES, RESPONSIBLE PERSONS, require a comfortable, sunny room, with good board in a respectable private family, pleasantly located in this City; best references given. Address A. B., Box No. 516 Post-office, New-York City.

TO LET—A FINE FRONT PARLOR FOR HUSband and wife, or single gentlemen; if wished, a piano for use, and a front basement for business, in the private house, No. 54 Allen-st., near Grand-st.

TO LET—HANDSOME APARTMENTS TO REspectable families at moderate rents, at Nos. 170 and 172 East 84th-st., (old numbers) near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A nicely furnished front room, second floor, to a gentleman only, without meals, or breakfasts, if desired.

SECOND STORY FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom, also, single rooms, for gentlemen, to let, at No. 15 University-place.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—Furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms with board in a private family at No. 96 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.; house and location first-class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a large room on second floor, at $18 per week for two. No. 263 West 11th-st., formerly 54 Hammond-st.

NO. 38 EAST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished apartments, with unexceptionable table; references given and required.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY-HILL, near 5th-av.—Furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board; private table, if desired.

NO 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, without board, single and en suite, third and fourth floors, front.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, SUITABLE for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, No. 34 West 29th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—HOUSE first-class; all conveniences; adjoining Coleman House. Apply at No. 1,179 Broadway, near 28th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, FIRST-class, three or four story, with all the improvements; must be in good location and in perfect order; one near the City Hall preferred. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For sewers in Forty-sixth and Fifty-first streets from their present terminations to the Hudson River.
2. For flagging sidewalks in Thirtieth-street from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.
3. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues.
4. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Forty-eighth-street between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. For paving with stone blocks West Eleventh-street from Seventh-avenue to West-street.
6. For paving Broad-street from Wall to South-street with Nicolson pavement.
7. For paving Mercer-street from Canal to Eighth-street with Nicolson pavement.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Forty-sixth-street between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; also both sides of Fifty-first-street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River; also both sides of Twelfth-avenue from Fifty-first to Fifty-second streets.
2. Both sides of Thirtieth-street from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.
3. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues.
4. The north side of Forty-eighth-street between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. Both sides of West Eleventh-street from Greenwich-avenue to West-street to the extent of half the block from West Eleventh-street.
6. Both sides of Broad-street from Wall to South streets; also the southerly side of Wall-street and both sides of Exchange-place and Beaver-street from New-street to a point distant half the block easterly from Broad-street; also both sides of Marketfield, South William, Stone and Bridge streets to a point distant half the block either way from Broad-street; also both sides of Pearl, Water, Front and South streets from Moore-street to Coenties-slip.
7. Both sides of Mercer-street from Canal to Eighth-street and half the block either way on intersecting street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT HOUSE, Dec. 16, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS C. STRYKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, in the town of Gravesend, L. I., on or before the 18th day of March next.
CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, Administrator.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER,

P. R. WILKINS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 7 PINE-ST.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
PUBLISHERS' SALE OF STANDARD ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS,
FINELY ILLUSTRATED.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a choice collection of books in fine binding, adapted for presentation or libraries, among which may be mentioned Washington Irving's complete works, 22 vols., half calf, extra; Milton's Paradise Lost, illustrated by Gustave Dore; Don Quixotte, illustrated by Gustave Dore; Waverley Novels, Abbotsford's edition, 12 vols., half calf; Bancroft's History of the United States, 9 vols.; Alien Butler's Lives of the Saints, half calf; Hawthorne's Complete Works, 11 vols., half calf; Works of Charles Dickens, various editions; Dresden Gallery, 4to., turkey; Dusseldorf Gallery, folio, half morocco; Munich Gallery, full turkey, &c., &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins, consisting of Fine Dehesa Crown, Black Basket, London Layers and Loose Muscatels, in prime order.
2,500 packages Malaga Raisins, stained.
40 frails Dates.
4 cases Orange and Lemon Peel.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BOOK-TRADE SALEROOMS AND FINE ART GALLERIES, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 20,
at 7 o'clock,
ELEGANT BOOKS AT AUCTION.
Catalogue of a superb collection of Books, English and American, in fine bindings; among them Gardner's Photographs, 2 vols., full turkey; Wilkie's Works; Floral Belles; Doré's Works; Homes of Britain; Rembrandt's Etchings; elegant editions of Shakespeare's Works; Standard Poets; Standard and Illustrated Works, elegantly bound; Juveniles; Annuals; Gift Books, &c., &c.

PICTURES AT AUCTION—HOLIDAY GIFTS.
CLINTON HALL FINE ART GALLERIES,
ARTISTS' FUND SALE OF PICTURES,
Now on view free, day and evening,
AT THE CLINTON HALL FINE ART GALLERIES AND BOOK-TRADE SALEROOMS,
Astor-place and 8th-st.
JOHN H. AUSTIN, AUCTIONEER.
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 21, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
ARTISTS' FUND.—The eighth annual sale of the pictures contributed by the members of the Artists' Fund Society will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock. The collection embraces upward of ONE HUNDRED paintings and statuary, and is by far the best ever offered by the Society to the public. The following list of names will show the merit of the collection:

Huntington,	Gifford,	Hicks,
Casilear,	Hubbard,	Leutze,
Whittredge,	Kensett,	Weir,
Beard,	Hennessy,	Cropsey,
Boughton,	Darley,	Mignot,
Colyer,	Johnston,	Rossiter,
Lang,	Brown,	Fish,
Barrow,	Richards,	Greatorex,
Crane,	Yewell,	Carmiencke,
Griswold,	Bristol,	Morgan,
Carlin,	Warren,	Williamson,
Eaton,	Falconer,	Blauvelt,
Carter,	Loop,	Sontag,
Lawrie,	Ryder,	Staigg,
Jones,	Martin,	Parsons,
Weber,	DeHaas,	Muller,
	Deacon,	Benson.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23,
at 7 o'clock,
A SUPERB COLLECTION OF BOOKS.
Catalogue of a very choice and valuable collection of books, comprising the best editions of standard works, many in elegant bindings, among which may be mentioned Froissart's Chronicles, illuminated in gold and colors; Bulwer's Novels, 31 vols., half calf; Irving's Works, 26 vols., half calf; Prescott's Works, 15 vols.; The Abbotsford Waverley, 12 vols., full extra calf; Walton and Cotton's Angler, Pickering's Edition, 2 vols., imperial 8vo; several very choice editions of Shakespeare's Works; and many illustrated Works suitable for Holiday Gifts.
Catalogues ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
ON FRIDAY, DEC. 20, SATURDAY, 21, and MONDAY, 23, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.,
IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, with the RUGGLES GEMS, being the private collection of the late Dr. Ruggles, which comprises his most choice and favorite works, never before offered for sale.
On SATURDAY EVENING will be offered a choice collection of pictures by celebrated and favorite American and European artists.
On MONDAY EVENING will be offered the collection of our favorite artist, A. F. Tait, comprising his usual variety of pleasing pictures.
The above will be on exhibition on and after Monday, day and evening, till sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 2D-AV., 100TH AND 101ST STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described lots;
2D-AV.—Four lots on the southwest corner of 2d-av. 101st-st.
100TH-ST.—Sixteen lots, north side, comprising the entire front between 2d and 3d avs.
101ST-ST.—Sixteen lots on south side 101st-st., comprising the entire front between 2d and 3d avs.
These lots will be sold in plats and offered singly, with the privilege; 60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 PINE-ST.
ENGINEER'S OFFICE U. S. ARMY, NO. 395 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 16th, 1867.
I WILL SELL THE GOVERNMENT propeller GEN. TOTTEN at public auction, at Pier No. 51, foot Christopher-st., North River, on MONDAY, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.
The Government reserves the right of rejecting all bids deemed disadvantageous.
Terms cash. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers and Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 20, at 4 o'clock,
STANDARD and ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, comprising a great variety of choice English and American editions of fine LIBRARY BOOKS, mostly in rich bindings, including many superbly illustrated works, among them Boydell's Shakespeare, (100 plates.) Also, a variety of photograph albums.
Catalogues are ready and the books on view.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA BIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 20 and 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 93 Liberty-st.:
ELEGANT FANCY GOODS, FURS, BRONZES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, &c.—In which invoice may be found elegant marble and gilt clocks, eight and fifteen day clocks, under glass shades, with the finest of French movements, beautiful bronze urns, figures, candelebras, Parian and decorated bisque figures, beautiful decorated tea-sets.
SILVER-PLATED WARE—Consisting of cups, tea-sets, knives, forks and spoons, waiters, cake-baskets, &c.
FURS—Also an invoice of squirrel and fitch collars, capes, cloaks, &c.
MEERSCHAUM AND OTHER PIPES—Some of which are very fine, beautifully carved, with silver and amber mouth-pieces, briar-wood pipes, &c.
We would invite special attention to this sale, as it offers a rare opportunity for procuring rich and beautiful Holiday presents.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ON MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY—Consisting of a large invoice, embracing single and cluster diamond rings; ladies' diamond brooches, with earrings to match, set in 18-carat fine gold; elegant diamond necklaces; coral armlets; ladies' and gents' open-face and gold hunting-case watches, with fine movements, by some of the most celebrated makers; gold pencil cases; fine gold guard and vest chains; misses' and children's ear and finger rings; elegant diamond crosses; silver-handle fruit knives; odeur bottles, gold thimbles, &c. The goods may be examined the morning of sale, with catalogues, and every article warranted as represented.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on the EVENING of MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 7½ o'clock, at the "Leeds Art Galleries," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway,
A SUPERB COLLECTION OF CHOICE OIL PAINTING,
embracing the works of our favorite artist,
A. F. TAIT,
consisting of his well-known subjects, viz.:
SPORTING AND FARM-YARD SCENES, QUAIL, DUCKS, WOODCOCK, CHICKENS, &c., &c.
They are now on exhibition, free, with catalogues as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
DIAMOND JEWELRY, CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, CLOCKS, &c.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, CLOCKS, CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, &c. Particulars hereafter.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC M. WALTON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 19, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH SOLOMON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 19, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSE ANTONIO PESANT and EMILIO PING, composing the firm of Pesant Bros. & Co., of New-York City in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or for their use, or for the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 18, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MICHEL W. FREDENBURG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, on the 7th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 20, 1867.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED BEARDSLEY, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Alfred Beardsley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of January, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Chambers of said District Court, before Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And notice is further given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress aforesaid, will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York on the 17th day of December, 1867. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d20-[illegible]

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of RALPH C. BACON, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by RALPH C. BACON, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of January, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated NEW-YORK, on the 12th day of December, 1867.
d13-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES PHILIPSEN and CAROLINA KERN, Bankrupts—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles Philipsen and Carolina Kern, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 8th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. ROBERT MURRAY,
DEC. 20, 1867. Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM BAKER, Bankrupt. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William Baker, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 19th day of December, A. D. 1867. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of CHARLES E. BABCOCK, Bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles E. Babcock, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Dec. 19, 1867. FRANCIS O. BOWMAN, Assignee,
d20-law3wF* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A WELL-ESTABlished bakery and confectionery, in a first-class location, and having a good run of business. Sold on account of the death of the late proprietor. Apply at No. 188 Atlantic-st., near Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN A valuable manufacturing business, will be sold for $15,000. The above interest is worth $5,000 per annum. Address PEABODY, Box No. 990, Post-office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MILK STORE No. 330 1st-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS— Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG widow as housekeeper or lady's maid; understands all kinds of sewing and hair dressing; can do up ladies' fineries; is capable of taking care of an invalid lady, or a baby from its birth; has several years' unexceptionable references from the first families in the City; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 110 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, employment by the week or month; can operate on Grover & Baker and Willcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines, having her own if required; good City reference. Call for two days at No 1,193 Broadway, German Bazaar, from 10 until 4.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation to do general housework, or chamberwork and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; will go a short distance in the country; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 399 East 8th-st., between Avenues B and C.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman to cook and assist with the washing; is a good baker; understands soups, poultry and all kinds of game; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 462 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, EFficient and trustworthy girl to do cooking or general housework; is an economizing, willing and respectful servant and an excellent washer and ironer; City or country; best reference given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN RECENTLY FROM California a situation with some family to return; would go either as child's nurse or lady's maid; she has made the voyage twice and is never sea-sick; as to character and ability to fill her situation, can give good references. Inquire for a week at No. 113 East 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has satisfactory City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 251 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as invalid nurse or housekeeper; will be found trustworthy and obliging; City preferred; best of City reference. Call at No. 145 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 83 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as seamstress, or to wait on a lady or invalid; understands family sewing. Call at her present employer's, new No. 123 East 35th-st., where she has lived twelve years.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread; has good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for this day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as child's nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; two years in last place; best City reference. Apply at No. 336 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant woman; can operate on any machine; would take care of grown children and assist with chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 226 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as a first-class laundress; can do fluting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen until engaged at No. 129 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG REspectable married woman as wet nurse in a good family; the best of reference given if required. Call at No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands kitchen work thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 314 6th-av., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English Protestant girl a situation as nurse and do plain sewing; good reference can be given. Address No. 350 East 17th-st., near Livingston-place.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for her cook of the first class; best City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 338 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as child's nurse or to do plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 92 West 9th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and take care of children. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 358 West 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; has no objection to assist with the washing. Can be seen at No. 63 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 30 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 381 2d-av., corner of 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class waitress; best reference. Can be seen at No. 141 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO take in families' washing; understands fluting and fine washing. Call at No. 15 7th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good reference. Apply at No. 243 East 28th-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN SERVANTS, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; also understands taking care of a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 2[illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required, and comes well recommended from his last place. Address M. K., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; has good City reference and is willing to make himself useful. Address T. R., Box No. 2[illegible]4 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT IS offered to book-keepers and cashiers of manufacturing and other establishments employing a number of men, to increase their incomes without interfering with their regular duties. Address, with references, stating real name and where employed, M. P., Box No. 98 Post-office.

COOK WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, fully competent and willing to cook, wash and iron for a small family, coming well recommended, may obtain a good situation and good wages by applying between 9 and 12 o'clock in the morning at No. 41 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE WITH my Patent Stencil Tools. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringers. My circular will explain. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York—THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against CHARLOTTE A. CONOVER, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest from the 12th day of June, 1866, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
Dated New-York, Dec. 6, 1867.
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,
Plaintiffs' attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 9th day of December, 1867.
Dated New-York, Dec. 9, 1867.
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,
d13-law6wF. Plaintiffs' attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK—City and County of New-York.—CHARLES A. DURAND, plaintiff, against JANE W. DURAND, defendant. Summons for relief. (Com. not served.) To Jane W. Durand.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
ISAAC S. BRYAN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 23 Chambers-st.
Dated New-York, December 18, 1867.
N. B.—The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 18th day of December, 1867. d19-law6wTh*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold divine service on SUNDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., in the hall corner of Broadway and 29th-st. The [illegible]

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Jan. 25.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 8.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 22.
CHINA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 29.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage....$145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
NAPOLEON III., LEMAIRE....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $130; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
HECLA....Dec. 18
TARIFA....Dec. 25
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin $65; steerage $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
And other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
VIRGINIA, PROWSE....SATURDAY, Dec. 21
HELVETIA, CUTTING....SATURDAY, Jan. 4
DENMARK, THOMSON....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
ERIN, FORBES....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Dec. 21
CITY OF ANTWERP....THURSDAY....Dec. 26
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....Jan. 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY....Jan. 11
ETNA....SATURDAY....Jan. 18
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	35

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 26.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 2.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Jan. 9.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP MOUNT VERNON,
Will sail for above ports from PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage Apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
The elegant first-class iron steamship GEORGIA.
JOHN DEAKEN, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 39, East River, as above, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to E. W. TURNER, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE—FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the fine side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, for St. Thomas and the Brazil ports, on TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st.
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.)
The splendid steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, without charge for drayage in Galveston. Also, to Indianola and Lavacca without charge for forwarding.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. First cabin passage $15.
The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading given to all points on the South Carolina and connecting railroads.
The fine steamship MATANZAS is now being refitted for the Winter service, and will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Dec. 26.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Jan. 2,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

MOBILE, GALVESTON, LAVACCA AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 30—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Dec. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Dec. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Dec. 21 connects closely with steamer CHINA, from San Francisco, Jan. 13; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 4, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship AMERICA.
JAN. 24, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 14, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons purchasing tickets this month for steamer ARAGO, Jan. 4, can do so at the VERY LOW PRICE of $100 first cabin; $80 second cabin; $40 steerage, in currency, through to San Francisco, railroad fare and subsistence included.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer RISING STAR will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received until Friday at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 19.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 28,
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 12 M.	Wednes., Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 12:30 P.M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.	Wednes., Dec. 11, 7 A.M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th, 9:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P.M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT JOHN ROMER.—By order of the Greenwich and Rye Steamboat Co., the steamboat JOHN ROMER, well known as the fastest boat of her class in these waters, will be sold, without reserve, by Burdett, Jones & Co., on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock. For full particulars apply at ABENDROTH BROS., No. 109 Beekman-st., or O. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

DRY GOODS

MACKENZIE'S
CLOAKS, SACKS AND CIRCULARS, (AT REDUCED PRICES,)
In Velvet, Cloth and Plush, at STORMS, THURBER & CO. Manufactory, No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE. Salesroom, No. 781 Broadway. W. B. MACKENZIE.
(Established over 20 years.)

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.
Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children.
Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes; all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order, stamped goods.

KID GLOVES—BEST IN THE CITY—$1 25. Opera Kids, $1. Also Madam Jouvin's best, and the Seamless Kids. Cloth Gloves, Mittens, Gaiters, Scarfs, Hoods, &c. Ladies' and Children's Merino Wear, Hosiery, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS AND FURS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.—Bonnets at reduced prices; children's bonnets and furs; sable furs $50; a set worth over $100. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
FALL STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Have on hand a large and select Stock of NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS, which they are offering at importers' and Manufacturers' prices.
Also, an assortment of Door Mats and Window Shades.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

NOTICE.—THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN Canal will be closed for navigation on the 20th inst., unless sooner stopped by ice.
J. G. STEVENS, Engineer and Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.—A DOUBLE-TRACK PASSENGER LINE SOUTH AND WEST.—No change of cars for 758 miles; 48 miles saved to Chicago, 115 to Cincinnati, 380 to Mobile, 115 to St. Louis, 210 to Memphis, and 270 miles to New-Orleans. Four Through Trains daily: 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 P. M. only.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1867.
7 A. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
8:40 A. M.—Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh without change of cars, connections at Pittsburgh and Baltimore for the West, and at Baltimore and Washington for the South.
10 A. M.—For West Philadelphia.
12 Noon—West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, connecting at Baltimore with Western lines, via Wheeling and Parkersburgh.
1 P. M.—Philadelphia Way, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
4 P. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
5 P. M.—Cincinnati Express for West Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Silver-palace cars run through to Cincinnati without change; but one change to St. Louis and Chicago.
6:30 P. M.—Daily for Philadelphia, (Kensington.)
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Baltimore and Washington without change, connecting at Pittsburgh (sleeping cars to Altoona) and Baltimore, with trains for the West, and at Wilmington, Del., and Washington for the South.
Tickets obtained and baggage checked at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st. Also, at Depot Jersey City; Market-st., Newark; Elizabeth, and at ticket offices and principal hotels in New-York.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY, of every description.
GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND ALL TIME.
GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES.
AT WHOLESALE, NO. 189 BROADWAY;
AT RETAIL, NO. 157 FULTON-ST.

GOODYEAR'S
INDIA RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
NO. 205 BROADWAY,
NEXT TO THE CORNER OF FULTON-ST.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in every description of RUBBER GOODS,
VULCANITE JEWELRY. TOYS OF ALL KINDS, suitable for holiday presents.
Rubber Clothing.
Boots and Shoes,
Combs, Gloves,
[illegible] Piano Covers, &c., &c.

BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS
GOLD, SILVER AND IVORY-MOUNTED WALKING CANES of every description.
THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST assortment in this city can be found at
A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden-lane.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
Very cheap, and largest assortment in the City, AT WILSON'S BAZAAR, NO. 75 BOWERY.
There are gifts for the good little people,
That around the warm fireside crowd,
Rare gifts for the poor and the lowly,
Rare gifts for the rich and the proud;
Whatever may serve for the toilet,
Whatever you fancy for wear,
Anything, everything useful,
Anything, everything fair.
Rare toys of the finest invention,
Rare toys from the far German land,
Rare toys from the Gaul and the Switzer,
Rare trinkets from bright fairy-land.
Old Santa Claus brings here his treasures,
His emperors, soldiers and kings,
His war-ships, his castles, his cabins,
His numberless wonderful things;
Here all the beautiful wonders,
That childhood beholds in its dream,
Bewitching the youthful fancy,
Enchanting with glitter and gleam.

Come all and choose from these marvels,
As Aladdin in fairy-land chose,
Fair gifts to gladden the New Year,
As the Old Year draws to a close.
Whatever is goodly or precious,
By human contrivance designed,
For the good of the youthful and lovely,
In this wonderful storehouse you 'll find.
Also, at branch stores—
No. 311 Bowery.
No. 617 Eigth-av.
No. 51 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.
No. 77 Newark-av., Jersey City.

A NEW AND AMUSING TOY GAME!
NOW READY: METAMORPHOSIS; OR, THE GAME OF EXPRESSION.
This game is represented on four wooden blocks, (cubes,) covered with engravings from ORIGINAL AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS of natural facial expressions, human and animal, so arranged that the number of TRANSFORMATIONS IS TRULY WONDERFUL, and the combinations oftentimes grotesque and laughable, and always amusing.
Put up in a handsome box. Price One Dollar.
For sale by booksellers and toy dealers.
J. S. REDFIELD, Agent. No. 140 Fulton-st.

DIARIES FOR 1868.
From 25 cents to $3 each; all styles. Daily Journals, Expense Books, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Games, Chessmen, Dominoes, Slates, Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Blank Books and Stationery. Large variety of USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL. Prices low. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.
The greatest variety in the City at H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAAR, No. 377 6th-av. and 23d-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
A great variety at low prices at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.
N. B. French perfumery, soaps, extracts, &c.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—ELEGANT LEATHER goods from the Paris Exposition, traveling, toilet and shopping bags, glove-boxes, dressing-cases, &c., suitable for bridal and holiday presents, wholesale and retail. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 1 Wall-st., corner of Broadway, and No. 700 Broadway.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TABLES and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:
ROUTE NO. 2.
From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.
ROUTE NO. 3.
From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.
ROUTE NO. 5.
From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.
The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.
Proposals will be made for each route separately.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker and such other point on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New-Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.
Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
L. C. EASTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 20, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on
ROUTE NO. 1.
From Cheyenne, Dakotah, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees; in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 degrees; in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.
The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, in person or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Chicago, Denver, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 13, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M. Jan. 13, 1868, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery and other equipments, as follows:
5½ miles railroad track.
4 claw bars, used.
2 pinch bars, used.
6 stuffing boxes, used.
23,000 pounds railroad chairs, good.
9,580 pounds railroad iron, good.
1 locomotive, unserviceable.
1 locomotive and tender, serviceable.
1 locomotive head-light, unserviceable.
14 coupling links, good.
586 pounds car springs, good.
12,000 pounds railroad spikes, good.
800 cases ties, good.
2 shackle bars, used.
20 square brasses, good.
7 flat cars, worn but serviceable.
2 crows-feet, worn.
4 railroad frogs and 3 switch stands, worn.
4 spike mauls, worn.
2 jack screws and levers, worn.
2 turn-tables, worn.
1 fire tongs, worn.
2 screw wrenches, worn.
1 hand car, worn.
2 push-car wheels, worn.
1 stove, worn.
1 push car, worn.
4 hand-car wheels, worn.
This sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor to the bridge over the "Boca Chica."
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
Of the ten miles 3 139-160 are washed away by a late hurricane, 4 67-160 are in running order, although not continuous, and about 1 34-160 miles of the material are buried in sand.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The railroad to White's Ranche saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
Terms of payment cash, in United States Treasury notes.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.
A. J. McGONIGLE, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A., in charge of office.

LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURE,
Midge vs. Pidge,
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 23.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at Macoy & Herwig's, No. 114 Broadway; Tremaine's, No. 481 Broadway; W. A. Pond & Co., Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; Mealio & Co., No. 615 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway; Chickering & Sons, No. 652 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway; Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

"THE WOMAN QUESTION."—A LECTURE will be delivered on this interesting subject by Dr. J. G. HOLLAND (Timothy Titcomb) in the 27th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Can be procured at the door.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. THE FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.
These rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Several new classes are now forming
Ladies—Tuesday and Friday afternoons.
Gentlemen—Tuesday and Friday Evenings.
Misses and Masters—Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. A new class for Misses and Masters Saturday Morning, at 10 o'clock.
For terms, &c., send for a circular. Inclose 25c. for a pamphlet, containing a description of the fashionable quadrilles, and upward of eighty figures of the German.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST., NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, DEC. 20,
BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
Offenbach's celebrated Opera, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN, by Mr. BATEMAN'S Parisian Opera Troupe.
Mlle. Tostee in the role of the Grand Duchess.
GRAND BALLET, LA NYMPHE DES BOIS, with Miles. MORLACCHI, BLASINA, DIANI, and all the corps de ballet.
Tickets for sale at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN DRAMA.
Director....MAX MARETZEK
MISS JANAUSCHEK'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES BEFORE HER DEPARTURE FOR THE WEST.
The Director has the pleasure to announce that the celebrated tragedienne, Miss Janauschek, will appear in this City in four of her most famous characters during next week.
ON MONDAY, DEC. 23, will be performed Mosenthal's celebrated drama of DEBORAH.
Miss JANAUSCHEK in her celebrated role of DEBORAH.
ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25, MARIE ANNE, and KOMM HER, by Elsholz.
Tickets and seats can be secured this morning at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway; and the box office Academy of Music.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.	MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.	FRIDAY, Dec. 20, FANCHON. SATURDAY, Dec. 21, LITTLE BAREFOOT;

supported by Mr. JAMES W. COLLIER and a powerful company.
MISS MITCHELL'S First appearance here since her return from Europe, and her last previous to her departure for California.
Box book now open.

FRENCH THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7¾.
H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Director
TWELFTH WEEK OF THE OPERA BOUFFE, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN, and last week but one of its representation, in consequence of the necessity of fulfilling a contract made some months since for its production in Boston on the 30th of December.
Mlle. TOSTEE has resumed the role of the Duchess.
This world-renowned, brilliant and enchanting opera, with its admirable cast, gorgeous costumes and exhilarating music, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
LA JOIE FAIT PEUR, (Joy Causes Fear,) and LES AMOURS DE CLEOPATRE.
Mlle. REILLEZ will appear.
Tickets at the Theatre, and Nos. 695, 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.
The Press excepted, the FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

FRENCH THEATRE.
THE DUCHESS MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 1. MLLE. TOSTEE AS THE DUCHESS. ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

ADELAIDE RISTORI—MARIE ANTOINETTE
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF J. GRAU.
Performs this week, Dec. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, in Cincinnati, and will return to NEW-YORK before her departure for Havana, to give a few representations of MARIE ANTOINETTE, COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 30, AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.

ARTISTS' FUND SALE OF PICTURES.—See auction column.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS
will read in the STEINWAY HALL TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, his "Little Dombey" and "The Trial" from Pickwick.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—Further readings at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 26; FRIDAY, Dec. 27; MONDAY, Dec. 30, and TUESDAY, Dec. 31. The names and addresses of persons desiring to purchase tickets of admission for these readings can be registered at Steinway Hall THIS DAY, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats at the announced price of $2 each will be reserved for such purchasers, strictly in the order of their application, personally or by letter.
Tickets to be paid for on registration. Ample notice will be given of the time when persons so registered can receive their tickets on application at the Hall.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
A MATINEE READING OF "DAVID COPPERFIELD" and "BOOTS AT THE HOLY-TREE INN," on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 1 o'clock. The previous advertisement as to registration, applies to this reading also.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
The tickets for Mr. CHARLES DICKENS' third course of four readings, on the evenings of THURSDAY, Dec. 26; FRIDAY, Dec. 27; MONDAY, Dec. 30, and TUESDAY, Dec. 31, and also for the matinee of SATURDAY, Dec. 28, will be ready for delivery at the box office, Steinway Hall, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, and following days, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. All persons whose names have been registered for these readings will please apply as above, and upon presentation of the numbered receipts which they hold, tickets will be delivered to them.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Orchestra of 100 performers. Conductor, Herr Carl Bergmann; Pianiste, Mlle. Alice Topp. Symphony in C, Schubert; Concerto for piano, in F minor, Weber—Mlle. Topp; Overture, "Othello," (first time,) Ritter; Fantasie, "Ruins of Athens," Liszt; Orchestral accompanist, Mlle. Topp; Overture, "Calm Sea and Happy Voyage," Mendelssohn.
Last general rehearsal on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, at the Academy of Music.
R. A. DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

ARTISTS' FUND SALE OF PICTURES.—See auction column.

DICKENS' READINGS.—TICKETS ON FRIDAY evening, in good position, at cost. Apply to WM. A. SMITH, Mech. & Traders' Ins. Co., 48 Wall-st.

ARTISTS' FUND SALE OF PICTURES.—See auction column.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.
A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES. No. 17 West 38th-st.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For the careful INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, No. 907 Broadway.

$15.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano, singing and the French language from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris, has one or two disengaged hours; terms for either branch $15; for all $20 per quarter; a favorable arrangement would be made with a school in or near the City. Address L. V., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

SOME INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH AND music, or either, wanted by a young gentleman and lad unacquainted with these branches; references exchanged. Address ALPHA, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MRS. PLUMB'S CALISTHENEUM, NO. 82 5th-av. Classes in light gymnastics for ladies and children.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—PRINCIPAL FOR SELECT school, $1,200; gentleman for classics, $1,200; one for English and classics on Hudson, $1,000; assistants in City public schools, $1,000 to $1,400; mathematics for boarding school. Several ladies for French and music, $500 to $800. All who seek positions should have American School Institute Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

A SWISS LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation as teacher of the French language in a private family or school. Address C. E., Box No. 91 Station L.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room each day.
COMMENCING AT 2½ AND 7½ P. M.
EVERY EVENING, and MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Goldsmith's glorious comedy, in five acts,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER; Or, THE MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, (by express desire,) Kotzebue's splendid tragedy of THE STRANGER.
Previous to the play, Mr. HARRY ROBINSON, the "HUMAN ORCHESTRA," will play upon a variety of instruments of a novel and unique description.
The marvel and wonder of the world.
AN INFANT FEMALE ESAU!!!
Hairy all over, with elegant human form.
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!
LIVING GORILLA! LIVING GORILLA!
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, GIANTESS, FAT LADY, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD, LIVING SKELETON, SEA-LEOPARDS, LEARNED SEAL, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, BEARDED LADY, SNAKES, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST, GRAND AQUARIA.
HANNIBAL, JR., HANNIBAL, JR.,
Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 365 pounds, cost $10,000.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Immense collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
Embracing the most prominent and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited, can be seen day and night.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
On MONDAY, Dec. 23, the entirely new spectacular Christmas pantomime, entitled LITTLE DEW DROP; Or, THE FAIRIES HOME IN THE PALACE OF NEPTUNE.
Tickets for Christmas can be procured any day this week.

ARTISTS' FUND SALE OF PICTURES.—See auction column.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LAST WEEK OF PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
A SUPERB PROGRAMME OF SPIRITED AND EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing the full strength of THE MOST COMPLETE TROUPE OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS ever organized in America.
ON MONDAY NEXT will be produced a new and magnificent GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, MATINEES EVERY DAY NEXT WEEK.

BANVARD'S OPERA-HOUSE AND MUSEUM
Will reopen SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1867, with a dramatization of CHARLES DICKENS' POPULAR NOVEL, ENTITLED OUR MUTUAL FRIEND; OR, FOUND DROWNED. Produced with NEW SCENERY, NEW MECHANICAL EFFECTS, NEW PROPERTIES, ORIGINAL MUSIC, &c., and a powerful cast, including the popular artists, MISS MARY MITCHELL AND J. W. ALBAUGH.
In connection with the Museum, the WONDERFUL MAMMOTH CAVE.
The most unique and wonderful curiosity ever presented to the public, being a representation of AN ACTUAL CAVERN, with stalactite and stalagmite formations, cascades, arches, grottoes, halls and passages.
Admission, including balcony seats, 50 cents; parquet and dress circle, including admission, 75 cents; orchestra and dress circle chairs, including admission, $1.

OLD FOLKS CONCERT,
COOPER INSTITUTE, CHRISTMAS NIGHT.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND OF THE NEW-YORK (VOLUNTEER) FIRE DEPARTMENT, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1868.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. Extra ladies' tickets, $2, can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
Proscenium and first circle boxes can be secured on application to James F. Wenman, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.

ARTISTS' FUND SALE OF PICTURES.—See auction column.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.
NOTICE.—The first grand reception of the season will take place MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23. Tickets may be obtained at the Gymnasium.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
RESERVED SEATS for any of Mr. Dickens' Lectures can be procured at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, No. 114 BROADWAY.

BILLIARDS.—THERE WILL BE A GRAND exhibition at WILLIAM GOLDTHWAITE'S, No. 136 Fulton-st., FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, when John McDevitt, champion; Prof. Carme, Kavanagh, and other well-known players will participate.

JEROME PARK.
SKATING CLUB.—A special train will leave depot of Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 11 A. M. SATURDAY, Dec. 21.

ARTISTS' FUND SALE OF PICTURES.—See auction column.

FAIRS.

A FAIR IN AID OF THE NEW SUNDAY-SCHOOL building of St. Luke's Church will be held at St. Luke's Rooms, No. 481 Hudson-st., opposite Grove, on FRIDAY, Dec. 20, from 2 to 10 P. M. Donations and patronage are solicited from the friends of the parish. A good assortment of Christmas gifts. Refreshment table well supplied.

A FAIR FOR THE NEW EDIFICE OF the Church of the Resurrection, on Madison-av., will be held during the week, corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., and will be closed by auction.

FAIR FOR THE GOOD SHEPHERD Free Church, Rev. RALPH HOYT, is now open at the corner of 54th-st. and 3d-av.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucher, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure and immediate relief to the most anxious patient. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

ALL UNFORTUNATES MAY CONFIDENTLY consult Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Sure and immediate relief in all special complaints.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills: one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL advice in special complaints, should call on Dr. WEST, 545 Broadway. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed; female physician.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7, begins 7½.
In consequence of engagements entered into many months ago, the Manager, with regret, is compelled to announce the LAST NIGHTS of the BLACK CROOK.
This performance, the fame of which is now world wide, must be withdrawn in the height of its popularity, after a triumphant career of sixteen consecutive months, a success unprecedented in the annals of the stage.
FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1867, will be performed the celebrated spectacular drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK, introducing JARRETT & PALMER'S GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, as witnessed by over 1,500,000 persons.
THE BEST AND ONLY BALLET IN AMERICA.
THE GARDE IMPERIALE, CHILD VIVANDIERE.
Splendid Tableaux, Costumes, Marches, Scenery, Premium Transformation, &c., EVERY EVENING till further notice.
GRAND MATINEE TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) AT 1.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SERIES OF STANDARD COMEDIES.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1867.
Mrs. Cowley's elegant Comedy of the BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss ANNIE WARD, Miss MARY BARRETT and others.
SATURDAY, THE RIVALS.
MONDAY, Dec. 23, first time this season, Colley Cibber's fine old Comedy, entitled the DOUBLE GALLANT, which will be produced with correct costumes, beautiful scenery, elegant appointments, incidental music, dances and A SPLENDID CAST.
Box book open six days in advance.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
ELEVENTH WEEK AND CROWDED STILL.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT
with its wondrous Railroad Sensation, and the romantic scenes of Life and Love in these times. GREAT STAR CAST. Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES....Lessee
"The Living Sensation of the Town."—Herald.
Eighth week of the Great Shakespearean Spectacle, "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

EXQUISITE PAINTING, SHAKESPEARE'S POETRY, MENDELSSOHN'S MUSIC, SHAKESPEARE'S HUMOR, GREAT TRANSFORMATIONS, DELIGHTFUL SINGING, and RICH COMIC ACTING.	THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.

Mr. GEORGE L. FOX....as....BOTTOM.
Miss ROSA COOKE....as....OBERON.
MATINEE 1½ SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
HOLIDAY MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
ENGAGEMENT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
THIS EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Charles Reade's exquisite Domestic Drama, DORA, founded on Alfred Tennyson's famous poem.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS as DORA.
SATURDAY, FIRST BOWERS MATINEE—DORA.

ARTISTS' FUND SALE OF PICTURES.—See auction column.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st., adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
EVERY EVENING ORIGINAL BURLESQUE, YE GRAND QUEEN BESS.
QUEEN BESS....Mr. LEFFINGWELL
ESSEX....Mrs. CHAS. HOWARD WATKINS
QUEEN BESS MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

IRVING HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1867.
LAST GRAND CONCERT.
Last appearance of the highly successful American prima donna, MISS JENNY BUSK, together with Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER, the great Pianist. Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violinist. Mr. W. J. HILL, Tenor. Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.
Tickets One Dollar. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at Irving Hall and all the music-stores.

ARTISTS' FUND SALE OF PICTURES.—See auction column.

BUNYAN HALL—UNION-SQUARE.
Tens of thousands have seen, and hundreds of thousands shall see, THE PILGRIM, before it departs to Boston.
It always has been the best, and now is the cheapest exhibition in the City.
PRICES REDUCED.
50 cents and 25 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.
Come early. Come often.

STEINWAY HALL.
TWELFTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.
L. F. HARRISON....Director
On which occasion the following eminent artists will appear:
Mrs. ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, Soprano. Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER, Pianist. Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violinist. Signor FORTUNA, Baritone. Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist. Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.

ARTISTS' FUND SALE OF PICTURES.—See auction column.

NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
Last Nights in New-York.
DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY, EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.
A series of 33 grand historical CARICATURE PAINTINGS, by the celebrated artist, THOMAS NAST, illustrating the history of the country from the landing on Plymouth Rock to the present day, with a DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE BY MR. W. H. NORTON, (Late of Wallack's Theatre.)
Admission 50c.; reserved seats, 75c.
Doors open at 7½; exhibition commences at 8 o'clock.

CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
RESERVED SEATS, single or for the course, can be procured at Nos. 114 and 955 Broadway.

GRAND OPENING OF MAJOR OATMAN'S original 5th-av. Skating Pond, east side of 5th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
All of my season subscribers for the past six years are invited, and will be admitted, to inspect the new and extensive accommodations. A band of music will be in attendance.
Also my new pond in Brooklyn, corner of Bergen and Powers, will be opened with music and a splendid illumination.

TO LET—DODWORTH HALL, FROM MONDAY, Dec. 23 to Dec. 30, both days inclusive, for concerts, lectures or other entertainments. Apply at the office of the hall during the day and evening.

ARTISTS' FUND SALE OF PICTURES.—See auction column.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, AND DEALERS IN PIANOS.
"For the best Cabinet Organs a 'Gold Medal.'" Am. Inst., N. Y., and the first prize wherever exhibited.
Instruments to let and sold by installments.

THE ESTEY ORGANS,
With the celebrated Vox Humana Tremolo.
Unequaled by anything in the market.
EIGHTY-EIGHT FIRST PREMIUMS during the last twenty years.
G. G. SAXE & ROBERTSON, No. 417 Broome-st.

KNABE'S "GOLD MEDAL" PIANOS
With patent Agraffe arrangement; also, the "New Scale" overstrung Pianos—a fine assortment for the Holidays. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, 2d door above 25th-st.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

PIANO-FORTES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—All the pianos in wareroom No. 701 Broadway, second floor, will be offered at retail until Jan. 1, at a reduction of 25 per cent.
These pianos are all new and equal to any pianos made.
Every instrument is fully warranted.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS FOR the Holidays. Prices much reduced. $600 pianos for $500, and $400 pianos for $300; good second-hand pianos at $150; choral organs, best made. Pianos and organs to rent and rent applied if purchased.
T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 503 Broadway.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at HAINES BROTHERS' warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF new and second-hand piano-fortes to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

WANTED—TENOR SINGER FOR EPISCOPAL church on Staten Island, one who can go down Sundays 9 A. M. and return 4 P. M. Address EDMONDS, care of A. Journeay, No. 1 Pine-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS pianos for sale on reasonable terms at A. H. GALE & CO.'S warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

WEST INDIES.

Late Intelligence from St. Domingo, Hayti, Jamaica, Martinique, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 12, 1867.

By the arrival of the regular mail-bearing vessels we are in receipt of late dates from St. Domingo, Hayti, Jamaica and Martinique.

ST. DOMINGO.

It is reported that Gen. BAEZ has offered to sell the Bay Samana to the United States Government, provided that Power will advance him $1,000,000 in specie, to be used in fitting out expeditions.

HAYTI.

The attempts to organize expeditions against CABRAL at Curacoa have signally failed, it is supposed for want of funds. Numerous small bands of revolutionists are flocking to the Haytian frontier, but all are badly provided with arms and ammunition and their chances of success are small, unless they promptly receive material aid. Gen. MONTAS has again attempted to escape from prison, and although the plan had been carefully elaborated, its execution was frustrated by the extreme vigilance of the guard. Many arrests of disaffected persons have been made by order of SALNAVE.

JAMAICA.

The heavy rains still continue, entailing much suffering and loss upon the planters. The crops are being gathered, but it is feared that they will be totally destroyed.

MARTINIQUE.

Slight shocks of earthquake have been felt at Martinique. One of the consequences has been the sudden disappearance or drying up of a small stream which supplied Fort de France with water. The inhabitants now depend on a spring which formerly was the principal source of this river for their supply of water. This is very troublesome, as the spring is situated at some distance from the town.

Official Report of the Damage Occasioned by the Recent Hurricane at Tortola.

The following dispatch from Sir ARTHUR RUMBOLD, President of Tortola, is published in the London papers of the 5th inst.:

VIRGIN ISLANDS, No. 76. TORTOLA, Nov. 12.

SIR: With reference to my dispatch separate of 31st October, I have now the honor to report that in the town of Road Town, consisting of 123 houses, sixty have been entirely destroyed, besides all the public buildings, with the exception of the one hired for public offices; twenty four are severely and thirty-nine partially destroyed. In the country parts of Tortola most of the dwellings of the laboring population have been swept off the face of the land; all the sugar works, except two, are destroyed; all the crops are blighted. The only country residence that was left in Tortola, Joses Hill, is entirely carried away. Thirty-seven persons have perished, viz.: twenty-three in Road Town, six in the country districts of Tortola, six in Spanish Town, and two in Peter's Island. After the cessation of the hurricane the face of nature, as by a miracle, was transformed: it appeared as if Winter had visited the tropics for the few trees that stood and all vegetation were withered by the desolating blast. Amongst cattle was escaped with little or no damage, and forms an exception to the tale of woe.

I hoped to be able to visit the different islands on Capt. VESEY'S return from St. Thomas, in Her Majesty's ship *Doris*, but an overwhelming pressure of business has kept me in Tortola. The Colonial Secretary Mr FORSTER, has been of the greatest help to me, but all the other officials are old and infirm, and there are few persons of intelligence on whom I can call for assistance in such a crisis, and my presence has therefore been indispensable.

About one hundred houses are reported as being destroyed in Virgin Gorda, and considerable destitution prevails there. I had not a boat at my disposal to send supplies immediately after the arrival of the schooner sent to our relief by your Excellency, and as Mr. H. R. SEMPER, the Scripture reader and only resident magistrate of Virgin Gorda, reported to me in Privy Council that there was no immediate occasion for dispatch of provisions, I prepared a supply to be forwarded by him on his way back from St. Thomas. Capt. VESEY, however, arrived before Mr. SEMPER's return, and I arranged with him that he should proceed thither at once and give temporary assistance.

From Nost Van Dyke, twenty-five houses are said to have been destroyed, according to a statement which was furnished to Capt. VESEY by some of the inhabitants. I very much regret that the impossibility of procuring a boat caused some delay in supplying them with provisions; but it was reported to me that some of their boats had escaped, and kept running to St. Thomas, instead of coming here, it was present that relief was urgently required there. I have sent a supply since they received the stores from Her Majesty's ship *Doris*, and yesterday I again sent off a fresh one, but the boat returned, having been unable to communicate with the shore on account of the heavy ground swell. The obstacles which I have to encounter in the transmission of supplies, &c. are innumerable, and the most exorbitant charges are demanded for their conveyance.

I feel most profoundly the misery of so many individuals and families, but I am sure that your Excellency will recognize the utter impossibility of immediately applying a remedy. I have no desire to overstate the exercise of just or generous sympathy, but every one acquainted with the West Indies must know what gross fabrications the negro will make where he entertains the hope of gaining bread without exertion. Many who are not losers by the hurricane, and who were content to eke out existence in a novel rather than to labor for an honest livelihood, rush forward with a specious tale of woe, and succeed in imposing on those who are unacquainted with their true positions and real extent of their loss.

I have so far endeavored to acquaint your Excellency as to the damage sustained. I shall now report the measures taken to alleviate it. I have, in conjunction with the clergyman, the Wesleyan ministers, the Colonial Secretary, the Queen's counsel, and the Treasurer, issued weekly tickets of relief for food and also for clothing to the extent to which the impoverished circumstances admit. The poor-house was destroyed, and as a temporary measure the paupers had been placed in the cells of the jail; the prisoners were too numerous to occupy the cells with any degree of regard to their health, but as the paupers could be placed in them with the doors open, the same objection as to ventilation did not exist. I have put the prisoners in charge of the turnkey in a fire-proof store.

Two gangs have been employed to cleanse the streets and burn the offal, also to clear away the remains of the ruined houses and to replace others which had been removed many yards from their original foundation in their former position. The Church and Wesleyan Chapel have been cleared out, and sails erected over the remaining walls, so that divine service has not been interrupted. In all cases I have endeavored to show an example, as in the removal of the paupers, who were some little distance from the town, both Mr. PORTER and myself helping to transport those who required assistantance; equally with regard to the corpses, we have not hesitated to help to place them in their coffins.

I entertain the hope that what has been done under circumstances of great difficulty will meet with your Excellency's approval.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR RUMBOLD.

P. S.—Since closing this dispatch a boat has arrived from Nost Van Dyke, and a loan was called up before the Relief Committee. He states that four boats were saved, two were damaged, but one kept going to St. Thomas. He cannot say why they did not come here for provisions.

(Signed) ARTHUR RUMBOLD.

His Excellency Gov. HILL, C. B., &c., Antigua.

MEXICO.

Affairs at the National Capital—Miscellaneous Intelligence from All Parts of the Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1867.

Two events, long anticipated, were to have occurred this week—the convening of Congress and the arrival of Mr. ROMERO. But one, however, took place. Mr. ROMERO came, but Congress came not, and in consequence of the absence of about twenty-five of the newly elected Diputados, its assembling has been necessarily postponed until a quorum can be got together.

Both these events have been looked forward to with great interest. The actions of the body about to assemble have an incalculable influence upon the future of the Republic, and carrying with it the weal or woe of millions, for it cannot be denied that, notwithstanding the great popularity of President JUAREZ, allied to that of his Cabinet, if the National Legislature does not do its duty conscientiously and honestly, and if its members do not set aside all personal and sectional interests, and labor only for the welfare of the Republic, she will in spite of the heroic devotion, grand patriotism and noble sacrifices made by the President and his followers, go to utter ruin. The Congress of Mexico was never heretofore called together under auspices similar to those under which it meets now. Not a word of discontent is heard, all are waiting, though it must be confessed anxiously though quietly, for the developments soon to be made. The diputados are all men of more than average ability. Comparatively speaking they are the flower of the land, and appear determined to do all in their power to advance the true interests of their country, and lift her from her present unpleasant and almost dangerous position. They are the warm friends of the President, believe in his honesty and integrity, and will probably aid him in executing all his plans for the national good—plans which he has studied for nearly ten years, during which time he has labored unsuccessfully to present them to his people. He is now afforded that opportunity. We will see how they are received, and if Mexicans can practically demonstrate their ability to govern themselves as Republicans, such as they claim to be.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation of amnesty is being carried out in the interior, and the prison-doors of Queretaro, Morelia, Perote, Monterey and Saltillo are being opened by its magic power. There are a few persons, however, who will not profit by its advantages. Among these are Gens. ORTEGA, PATONI, RUIZ, OLAVARES, and a few other less prominent men, Padre FISCHER, whose term of confinement was first reduced from fourteen years to four, has been assured that an unconditional pardon will be accorded him this week. Thus President JUAREZ goes on with his labor of mercy as well as justice, and each day rises more in the esteem and love of his countrymen, of one and all parties.

PROGRESS.

The *Diario Official* of yesterday contained a decree, issued by President JUAREZ, which provides for the raising of means for the improvement and the building of common roads throughout the Republic. These measures of improvement are much required, and are real innovations upon the old custom of allowing the country roads to take care of themselves.

MEXICAN FINANCE.

There are two evils with which Congress will have to contend, the strife with which will give them more labor than all their other duties combined, viz.: the money question and the ladrones or highway robbers, who are now in almost absolute possession of the interior and coast roads. It is true that Mr. PIFFT, our shrewd New-York financer, is here, having come with ROMERO, but he cannot readily dispose of bonds here, nor can he roll out the silver and gold as rapidly as he might in Gotham. Confidence does not exist here, if it does in New-York; and consequently, with all the pretended opposition to the idea of borrowing money from the *estrangero*—foreigner—and particularly from the Yankees, the Mexican statesmen will find themselves compelled to rap at the doors of the Wall-street vaults asking for aid.

BRIGANDAGE.

The cases of robbery and kidnapping are absolutely so numerous as to be frightful. Children are now being carried off and the heaviest ransoms required for their return. I have lying before me over a column and a half of slips, cut from interior papers, referring to highway robberies only, and recounting upward of thirty different cases. A few of the silver-plated chaps are occasionally caught, stood up against a wall and a dozen bullets put through each of them. The example seems to have no effect upon the remainder of the delinquents, who go on as boldly as ever, and appear glad that some of their number have been disposed of, as it leaves a larger field for their own operations. The bands have begun raising banners of their own, and declare themselves reactionary parties. One party in the State of Queretaro, numbering 200 men, according to the official reports, have raised the cry of "*Vive la Emperatriz!*" and have the words inscribed upon their flags. CARLOS MIRAMON is also raising men among the Sierreas of Queretaro and Nuevo Leon; but all of these manifestations are, in fact, unimportant, so far as concerns the peace of the nation. They will, however, require immediate attention, to prevent the insurrection from growing into a revolution. The long war waged between JUIRENEZ and ALVAREZ, in the State of Guerrero, has terminated by the triumph of JUIRENEZ over ALVAREZ in a short engagement, after which the people unanimously pronounced in favor of the former chieftain, leaving ALVAREZ with only one of the two hundred districts governed by his father for many decades.

MINISTER ROMERO.

Minister ROMERO presented his friends, Messrs. BABCOCK, STURM, TIFFT, PARTRIDGE, MCCOMBS, O'DONNELL and STOCKING, to the President yesterday afternoon. Señor JUAREZ received them with the most marked attention, and expressed himself highly gratified at their visit. ROMERO is receiving some pretty sharp cuts from the opposition party, who denounce him in very explicit terms. The following from *El Siglo Diez y Nueve* will show the tenor of the attacks:

"RUINOUS CONTRACTS.—Nearly all the papers of this city announce that the Government has made ruinous purchases and contracts, and it is even added that the New-York papers have published a communication which contains the menace to force our Minister at Washington. Some assure that the claims of the adventurers are the motive of the unseasonable journey of Señor D. MATIAS ROMERO.

We believe that this rumor merits an explanation on the part of the Government, and we urge them to hasten and calm the public anxiety."

El Correo de Mexico, in its issue of this morning, makes some strong allusions to ROMERO's course while in the United States, and says it has some revelations forthcoming. *El Correo* is edited by the Guerrero Indian ALTIMARANO, who wrote so scathingly and bitter against our Government for asking the life of MAXIMILIAN, and is like a Kilkenny cat or a Brogmargh Irishman, always seeking to incite a row, and not particular as to its means of incitation.

The opposition papers of the city announced some days since that the salary of President JUAREZ had been augmented by him without legal authority. It now seems that he voluntarily reduced the same $5,000 in 1861, and that he receives at present $30,000, instead of $35,000, as allowed by law. The opposition papers hardly know what to say just at present.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The troops under ESCOBEDO, from the North, which were ordered to the capital, have all reached our city, and the garrison now numbers over 10,000 men.

Gen. CORONA left Guadalajara a few days since with his bride, *en route* for the capital. He has finally settled the Lozada and Vega difficulties in the State of Jalisco.

Ex-Gov. T. C. REYNOLDS, who has been residing in this city since the downfall of the Confederacy, left on the early train this morning for Vera Cruz, having been placed in charge of the M. and V. C. R. R. at that point. He has been singularly happy in the esteem and respect of all, and he departs carrying with him the hearty good wishes of a very large circle of friends.

The *Two Republics* has the following item of sensation news. I give it as it appeared in that paper of Wednesday:

A MYSTERIOUS ARRIVAL.—It is rumored, and generally believed that a messenger has arrived and is the bearer of a special communication from NAPOLEON III. to President JUAREZ. Not an inkling of the subject has as yet transpired.

The *Diario Official* publishes a long address to the Mexican people, sent to President JUAREZ by a society of Progressive Belgians, residents of Brussels. It is very landatory, and verges considerably upon the ridiculous.

Gen. TREVINO, who is well known in the States, has been elected Governor of Nuevo Leon.

ST. THOMAS.

The Recent Earthquake—Report of Admiral Palmer.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The Navy Department received this morning the following report of the recent disaster at St. Thomas, written by the late Rear Admiral PALMER:

FLAGSHIP SUSQUEHANNA,
ST. THOMAS, Nov. 19, 1867.

SIR: I beg to inform the Department of an extraordinary occurrence, producing much disaster, which took place in this harbor yesterday afternoon. The weather was clear, though extremely hot—barometer, 30. While writing in my cabin, about 2:30 P. M., my attention was called by a sudden tremor seizing the ship, increasing in intensity, accompanied by a sound resembling the grinding of a vessel upon a rough bottom, then gradually subsiding until it ceased; the whole lasting about two minutes. I recognized it immediately as an earthquake, and looking toward the town saw from the dust and confusion there had been destruction among its buildings. Concluding it was now over, I resumed my occupation, and had been seated about ten minutes, when the report was brought to me that the sea outside of the harbor had risen and was coming in a huge volume as it to engulf us all. I went on deck, and here the extraordinary spectacle of a heavy wall of sea, some twenty feet in height, apparently distant about three miles, was coming toward the harbor with terrible power. The second anchor was immediately dropped and men sent to the helm, which was all that we could do, and then we stood to meet it as it advanced, with a skirmish line of tumultuous rollers in front. I saw, with some comfort, that it came from about south southwest, and would consequently strike the entrance of the harbor in an oblique direction. What a feeling of awe, we awaited its arrival. It came rushing on, tumbling over the rocks that formed the entrance, carrying everything before it. A small steamer and sailing vessel that were there, both got in were at once engulfed and never again seen, and the vessels at anchor near the entrance were lifted from their mooring and carried on the rocks to leeward. Receiving this check the heavy rollers swept into the harbor.

The *De Soto* which was anchored outside of us and was lying rather broadside to, was carried from her moorings, both chains snapping, and she was thrown upon the iron piles of a new wharf lately constructed. The next roller swept her off into deep water again, and soon she made signals that she was leaking.

In the meanwhile, however, we had risen from the rollers which we met nearly stern on, encountering three in succession, the anchors and chains holding on bravely. The sea was now rushing in and receding with great violence. The sunken wrecks were rising; the shipping in the harbor swept from their moorings, were coming into us every few minutes, and the small craft in shore were lifted up and thrown into the streets and left stranded. Along the water-front boats were capsized, and in the water men were seen in all directions, swimming for their lives.

At last the water in the bay subsided into a sort of whirlpool, and so soon as we could with any propriety man our boats, they were sent to the rescue of the drowning men. Several were picked up—one already dead. The *De Soto* was now adrift, whirling about the harbor, her pumps going, and getting up her steam. As rapidly as possible I went on board of her, and found she could keep herself free, and with her steam-pump and two kedges down, she would remain in safety for the night. Constant shocks of earthquake occurred every ten or fifteen minutes, and so continued with more or less severity through the night, and as I am now writing this is still going on.

The damage on shore has been far more ruinous to the merchants than that occasioned by the late hurricane. The first heavy roller went up into the town, swamping the stores, which were mostly on the Bay Point, floating out and finally stranding their goods in unheard-of directions. The panic that seized the inhabitants was painful—rushing up the hillside, crying for mercy and listening to no attempt to pacify them. As I went ashore in the evening, I found all the stone dwellings were shaken and cracked, from the streets or in the wooden buildings of their friends, the alarm being still kept up by the constant shocks that were still occurring. This morning the shocks are less frequent, and the bay perfectly quiet.

The English mail steamer which had nearly arrived, and was coaling in the bay on the other side of the harbor, was as near being lost as possible. Her passengers speak of having felt the shock as we did, and looking behind them saw a small islet in their rear cleft in twain, and flame and smoke issuing from the fissure. Shortly afterward the sea arose and came well nigh carrying them down; their cables had parted, but they were thrown, most fortunately, under a lee which placed them in comparative safety. The passengers, all but three females who were lost in the surf, reached the shore.

Just now a vessel has arrived from Santa Cruz, bringing an officer of the *Monongahela*, who brought me a verbal message from Commodore BISSELL, saying the shock of the earthquake had been most violent at that island. That the sea had risen and thrown his vessel high and dry on the beach, and three of his men who were in the boats alongside were drowned. I leave this evening to see what assistance I can render him. The damage sustained by this ship is not material.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOS. S. PALMER,
Rear-Admiral Commanding N. A. Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

A Steam Towboat Blown to Pieces—One Man Killed and Three Injured.

A boiler explosion occurred early yesterday morning on board the steam towboat *Unit*, while lying at the Scranton coal dock in Jersey City, resulting in the destruction of the boat, the killing of one man, and injury to three others. At the time of the accident there were four persons on board, viz.: JOHN DURNING, engineer; JOSEPH HANDY, steward; SAMUEL BRITTON, fireman, and HUGH BOND, deck hand, all of whom were asleep at the time in the forecastle except BRITTON, who was killed.

It appears that the Captain, W. R. LOVELAND, on leaving for home the night previous, gave directions to BRITTON to have steam up at 5:30 o'clock in the morning. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning BRITTON was roused up by the steward, and he at once went to work to get up steam; and while doing so, in response to a question of the engineer, he stated that there was plenty of water in the boiler. The next known by DURNING, BOND and HANDY, they found themselves struggling in the water, but managed to reach the dock and save themselves by climbing up the piles. The entire upper part of the boat was shattered and blown in all directions, and the hull immediately sank, with the exception of the bow, which was held up by the line attached to the dock. Upon search being made for BRITTON, his mutilated remains were found upon a coal-heap some 200 feet distant, with life extinct. The deceased was a single man, 22 years of age, and resided at Trenton. DURNING, who was badly burned about the upper part of the body, and received a severe scalp wound, was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. BOND and HANDY were scalded about the head and face, but not so badly as to prevent their being about. The *Unit* was owned by Messrs. C. & E. J. PETERSON & Co., of No. 83 South street, New-York, and their loss will probably amount to $6,000 or $8,000. The steam drum situated over the boiler, and weighing some 600 pounds, was blown into FOGG's wood-yard, about 300 yards distant. The boiler is an upright marine boiler, 13 feet long, 5½ feet shell, 6 feet front, and was manufactured by NAFEY & LEAVEY, of Philadelphia, in 1862. It is stated that the safety-valve was out of order, the boiler very defective, and that a hole was blown through it a few days since, which was repaired by the engineer. Coroner WARREN will commence an investigation on Saturday.

The upper deck of the tugboat *Monitor*, which was lying alongside of the *Unit*, was badly damaged, and the presence of the coroner has caused the hull to spring a leak, and the pumps were kept at work to prevent her from sinking.

Explosion and Conflagration at Penn Horn City—Three Men Burned.

About 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning a conflagration broke out in the extensive oil refineries of Messrs. WARDEN & Co., (of No. 34 Pine-street, New-York,) situated at Penn Horn City, on the line of the Erie Railway, some four miles from Hoboken, caused by the explosion of a large tank of naphta, resulting in the destruction of a large amount of property and injury to three men. It appears that two of the employes, RICHARD GIBBONS and JOHN MCBRIDE, were engaged in emptying a carboy of oil of vitriol into the treating tank located on the second story of the building, which contained 80 barrels of naphtha, when an explosion occurred, carrying away the roof of the building and scattering the fluid, which had taken fire, in all directions. GIBBONS and MCBRIDE, who were standing partially over the tank, were prostrated upon the floor, and liquid fire, spreading over their persons, ignited their clothing. GIBBONS jumped out of the end window, and MCBRIDE succeeded in making his way down the stairs to the open air, when some of the workmen extinguished the flames. Both men were badly injured about the chest and head, GIBBONS dangerously. They were at once conveyed to their homes in Hudson City. The Superintendent, J. C. EASTMAN, who was on the first floor of the treating-house, was also burned, but not seriously.

The fire almost instantly communicated with a wooden building in front containing two settling tanks, four immense ground tanks on the west side of the building, and thence communicated to the still-house, containing five tanks. All the tanks were filled with oil, besides which there were 500 barrels of refined oil, 150 barrels of napths, 100 barrels of tar, about 20 carboys of oil of vitriol, and a large number of empty barrels, all of which were destroyed. The two buildings were of brick, one of them two stories and the other a high one-story building. Three of the Hudson City fire companies repaired to the scene and directed their attention toward preventing the fire from communicating with the refineries on the opposite side of the creek. About two thousand barrels of oil were destroyed, besides a large amount of machinery and fixtures. The loss is estimated at $60,000, upon which there was an insurance, but the amount and names of the companies could not be ascertained.

MASONIC.—The annual election of officers of New-York Lodge No. 330 F. and A. M. was held Tuesday evening, with the following result: James R. Elsey, M.; Wm. W. Paddon, S. W.; Geo. W. Anderson, J. W.; Lemuel Valentine, T.; Augustus Desmond, S.; Orestes P. Quintard, S. D.; Samuel Lawrence, J. D.; Geo. H. Jackson, Ebenezer B. Valentine, M. of C.; John Griffin, Valentine Kettleman, Stewards; Chester W. Mabie, Organist; Jose R. Fevrer, Tiler; Charles D. Brown, Chaplain.

Mr. CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY last evening delivered an instructive address before the Bloomingdale Lyceum, Broadway, near One Hundredth-street—a thriving institution, worthy the attention of residents in the neighborhood. It has a library of 1,000 books. Rev. THOMAS PETERS, D. D., is President.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 19—11:15 A. M.

Consols—92 9-16 for Money. American Securities opened at the following rates:

Illinois Central Railway Shares.....90
Erie Railway Shares.....50
United States Five-twenty Bonds.....71 1-16

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Dec. 19—11:15 A. M.

United States Five-twenties Bonds open at 76 13-16 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 19—11:15 A. M.

The Cotton market opens quiet and steady, at the closing prices of yesterday, viz.:

Middling Uplands.....7¾d.
Middling Orleans.....7¾d.

There is but little animation, and the sales are not likely to exceed 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull and steady. Corn, 46s. 3d. ₱ quarter for mixed Western. Wheat 15s. 2d. ₱ centes for California White, and 13s. 7d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley 5s. 3d. ₱ bushel. Oats, 3s. 8d. ₱ bushel. Peas, 46s. 6d. ₱ 504 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady. The usual authorities quote as follows: Beef, 112s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Winter cured. Pork, 67s. 6d. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 50s. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 52s. ₱ cwt. for the best brands of fine. Bacon, 40s. 6d. for Cumberand Cut.

PRODUCE—The market for articles of American and other Produce is quiet and without quotable alteration. Resin, 6s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 18s. for medium to fine. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. ₱ cwt. Tallow, 44s. Petroleum, 2s. ₱ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 4d. for Standard White. Cloverseed, 38s. Linseed Cakes, £11 ₱ ton. Oils quiet at £39 for Whale; 112s. for Sperm, and 37s. for Linseed.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 19—1:20 P. M.

American securities are quiet. At this hour the quotations are as follows:

Erie Railway Shares.....49¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....85¾
United States Five-twenty Bonds.....72¾

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 19—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—There is more doing in the Cotton market, and the sales will exceed the estimate made at noon by 2,000 bales. Quotations unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Dec. 19—1:20 P. M.

Petroleum is dull at 45¾ francs ₱ bbl. for Refined.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 19—5 P. M.

Consols for Money.....92¾
United States Five-twenty Bonds.....72
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....85¾
Erie Railway Shares.....49¾

The bullion in the Bank of England for the week ending to-day has increased £277,000.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 19—5 P. M.

COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, on the spot, 7¾d.; and to arrive, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales to-day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 46s. 3d. for Mixed Western. Wheat 15s. 2d. for White California, and 13s. 7d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley 5s. 3d. for American. Oats 3s. 8d. for American. Peas 46s. 6d. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. for Winter cured. Extra Prime Mess Pork, 67s. 6d. for prime Eastern Mess. Lard, 50s. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 40s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 32s. Resin, 6s. 9d. for Common Wilmington, and 18s. for fine Pale. Tallow, 44s. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. Petroleum, 2s. ₱ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 4d. for Refined. Cloverseed 38s. for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 19—5 P. M.

Whale Oil, £39 ₱ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £112 ₱ ton. Linseed Oil, £37 ₱ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ₱ ton for thin oblong.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Dec. 19—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—44¾ francs for Standard White.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 19.

Exchange on London 13½ ₱ cent. premium: on Hamburg, 43¾ cent. premium; on New-York, currency, long sight, 24¾@25 ₱ cent. discount; short sight, 23 ₱ cent. discount; Gold, short sight, 2½ ₱ cent. premium.

HAMS, ordinary salted, $16 ₱ cwt.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 19.

FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $8@7¼@9 75. WHEAT less active and declined 3c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 92@$1 94, and No. 2 at $1 81¼@$1 81¾. CORN quiet and declined 1¾c.; sales at 85c. for No. 2, and 83¾c.@86c. for New. OATS declined 1c.; sales at 54½c. RYE dull at $1 50@$1 52. BARLEY firmer but quiet at $1 70 for No. 2. PROVISIONS steady. MESS PORK $19 75@$20, cash. GREEN MEATS in fair demand. HAMS 10¾c.@10¾c.. SHOULDERS 6¾c. from the block. BULK SHOULDERS quiet at 7¼c. loose, 7¾c. packed. English and Pickled MEATS inactive and nominal. LARD quiet, at 11¾c.@12c. DRESSED HOGS $7 75@8, dividing on 200. LIVE HOGS dull and declined 10c.@15c.; the range was from $5@$6 85. BEEF CATTLE dull at $5 25@$8 for shipping beeves. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 1,600 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 19.

TOBACCO easier, not quotably lower. COTTON steady at 13¼c. for Middling. FLOUR firm, and nothing doing. WHEAT firm, but the business was small; Prime to Choice Fall, $2 80@$2 75; Prime Iowa Spring, $2. CORN dull and declining; sales at 80c.@82c. OATS heavy and drooping; sales at 76c.@77c. BARLEY firm and nothing doing. RYE advancing and excited; sales at $1 90@$2. PROVISIONS flat and nominal. BACON—Shoulders, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. LARD offered at 11¾c.@12¾c. for Steam and Kettle. WHISKY firm at $2 25. LIVE HOGS firmer at 5¾c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Corn, 1,300 bushels Oats, 5,000 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 19.

Trade is exceedingly dull in all its departments. COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 16c.; Middling Orleans, 17c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 15c.; Refined, in bond, 22c.@23c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 25@$8 25; Extra, $8 50@$9 25; Western Extra Family, $9 50@$10 75; Extra State and Ohio, $10 50@$12 25. WHEAT—Red, $2 40@$2 55; White, $2 60@$2 75. RYE, $1 75. CORN—Canarse; old Yellow, $1 42; new Yellow, $1 10@$1 20; Mixed Western, $1 30@$1 33. OATS steady at 75c.@78c. PROVISIONS of all descriptions lower. MESS PORK, $22@$22 50. LARD, 13c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 19.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT unchanged, nominally. CORN steady, at 86c.@87c. for New, on the ear. OATS firmer, at 66c. RYE firm, at $1 60 for No. 1. COTTON firm, at 14c. for Middling. TOBACCO dull and unchanged; sales 70 hhds. and 30 boxes. WHISKY steady, at 28c. DRESSED HOGS steady, at an advance of 15c.@25c.; sales at $8@$8 40; receipts, 5,000 head. MESS PORK held at $20@$21 for Old and New. LARD in moderate demand at 12c., held at 12¼c.@12½c. for Steam, and 11¾c.@11¾c. for Kettle. BACON dull. Gold 16¼, buying. Money close. BEEF CATTLE dull and unchanged.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The receipts of CATTLE this week were 3,600 head; the demand was only moderate, at a decline of ½c.@3c. ₱ lb., live weight, on best grades, and 5c.@6c. on inferior. A drove of 52 choice extra Ohio steers, averaging 1,630 lbs., brought $9 72, and from these figures prices ranged down to 5½c.@6c. for inferior. SHEEP are in moderate request at 4c.@6c., the outside for Extra, and 8¾c.@9¾c. for Christmas stock; receipts, 7,000 head. The receipts of HOGS were 5,400 head; sales 4,000 head at 7c.@8¼c. for extra heavy, and fine DRESSED HOGS at 9¾c.@10c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 19.

COTTON active; Middling, 15¼c.; sales 5,300 bales; receipts, 5,548 bales; exports, 389 bales. SUGAR in fair demand; Common, 9¼c.; Fully Fair, 12c.@12½c.; Primo to Choice, 12¾c.@13¼c. MOLASSES in fair demand: Common, 50c.; Prime to Choice, 70c.@75c. FLOUR extremely dull; Superfine, $9 75; Choice, $12 50@$14 50. CORN steady at $1 10@$1 15. OATS dull at 75c. PORK very dull and jobbing at $23 50. BACON unchanged. Sterling Exchange nominal at 14 @147. New-York Sight Exchange ½ ₱ cent. discount. Gold 133@13¾.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 19.

COTTON steady at 15¾c. for Middling Uplands. FLOUR very dull and unchanged. WHEAT scarce, with little or no demand; prices declined 5c.; Southern Red, $2 75. CORN active and scarce; Prime Dry White, $1 36; Yellow, $1 16@$1 17. OATS firm at 78c.@77c. RYE scarce and unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet. BULK MEATS, 9c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, and 11c. for Sides. BACON, 11½c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 13c.@13½c. for Sides. LARD, 12¾c.@14c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 19.

FLOUR dull; sales 200 bbls. City Ground Spring at $10@$10 25. RYE FLOUR held at 10c. higher. WHEAT quiet; sales 15,000 bushels No. 2 Spring on private terms, generally held at $2 10; buyers offer $2 06. CORN dull; small sales at $1 15 for new and old. OATS firm; sales 4,000 bushels Western at 72c. RYE nominally held at $1 60 for Western. BARLEY nominally higher; sales 26,000 bushels State and Canada, the former at $1 55, the latter on private terms. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Dec. 19.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 900 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for Red Winter; $13 for White; and $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club may be quoted at $2 30, and No. 2 at $2 20. CORN quiet; sales 400 bushels old No. 2 at $1 27. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN MEAL, $2 90 ₱ 100 lbs. MILLFEED scarce and steady. SHORTS, $30; Shipstuffs, $34@$35, and Middlings, $42 ₱ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 70c.; to Albany, 60c.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 19.

TOBACCO—Sales, 42 hhds.; $5@$15 75 for Lugs to Medium Leaf, and $23 50 for Manufacturing Wrappers. HOGS—Dressed dull at 6¾c. gross. COTTON, 13¼c. FLOUR—Superfine, $8. WHEAT, $2 30@$2 35. CORN, 78c.@80c. for New-Shelled. OATS, 65c.@66c. in bulk. BACON—Shoulders, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c. Bulk Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Sides, 12c. LARD, 13c. MESS PORK, $22.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Dec. 19.

FLOUR dull and lower; City Doubles, $9@$9 50; Country, $8 50@$9. WHEAT dull and lower at $1 82@$1 85¾ for No. 1, and $1 76 for No. 2. OATS dull and lower at 55c.@56c. for No. 2. CORN dull at 81c. for new shelled. RECEIPTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 1,800 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Dec. 19.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and nominally unchanged. CORN declined: sales of old Michigan at 97c.; new at 95½c.@96. OATS declined 3c.; sales at 60c. for No. 1. RYE advanced 5c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 45. BARLEY quiet and firm. DRESSED HOGS unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 19.

COTTON quiet but firm; Middling 14¾c.; sales 1,000 bales; receipts, 3,500 bales; exports 5,305 bales. Receipts of the week 22,336 bales; exports—for Liverpool, 3,973 bales; for France, 4,152 bales; coastwise, 7,488 bales; stock, 50,649 bales.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Dec. 19.

COTTON, 13¾c.@13¾c. CORN, 85c.@88c. OATS, 80c.@82c. FLOUR firm: Superfine, $8 50@$9. PORK, $23 50@$23 75. BACON—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@13¾c. LARD, 13¾c.@14¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 45c. RESIN advanced to $1 90 for No. 2, and $2 50 for No. 1. TAR, $2. COTTON steady at 13½c. for Middlings.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 19.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49¾. Gold 133¾.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 19.

COTTON active and advanced ¼c.; sales, 800 bales; Middling, 15c.; receipts, 1,630 bales.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded to HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

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FURS.—A good many years ago, at the outset of his business career, KNOX gave the public the information that "the furs that warm a monarch warmed a bear;" but that description of winter covering has given place to furs of a much more elegant and valuable description, for a full variety of which visit his